

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE feelers sent out by the British government for a united campaign of the interested powers against China have been turned aside. Unofficial statements from Paris, Tokio and Washington say that those governments have no intention of intervening in China, at least not for the present. The stupidity of a British captain in turning over his consignment of arms to the Cantonese instead of to Wu Pei Fu's man, and the subsequent shooting, has exposed Britain in the role of quartermaster-general to Wu.

BRITAIN may now make the best of a bad situation and recognize the Canton government equally with Peking. In which event Britain will only be changing her war policy. When Britain recognized Soviet Russia she did not discontinue her conspiracies against that country. She carried them on under the cloak of diplomatic relations. With things going from bad to worse for Britain in the Orient, it is not surprising that Winston Churchill could demand that Premier Baldwin return from his vacation in southern France and attend to business.

MUSSOLINI escaped again, but the "happy subjects of fascism" are almost certain to persevere in their efforts to make him happy by providing the "duce" with that excitement he loves so well. Last Friday's news carried information that Mussolini intended to revamp the penal code in order to provide for the death penalty for attempted assassination of the king and the dictator. Evidently Benito expected something, and he was accommodated.

ITINERANT Americans who visit Italy find a ready market for their boasts of fascism in the columns of the capitalist press. But their efforts to show that the Italian people are happy and contented is literally shot to pieces by bombs and bullets. The same issue of the Herald-Examiner that carried the news of the latest attempt on the life of Mussolini also contained an article by Vera Bloom, daughter of a New York congressman, which eulogized the fascist regime and told us how happy the Italians were under Mussolini. The lady spoke too soon.

PRIMO DE RIVERA's dictatorship will be endorsed in the plebiscite held in Spain a few days ago unless Rivera's tallymen make a big mistake in counting the votes. But that is impossible. Primo fixed the plebiscite so that only those who favored the regime were allowed to vote. The priests rallied the women to the polls and ordered them on pain of eternal damnation to vote for Rivera. We doubt if the plebiscite will stop the run on bombs.

ARISTIDE BRIAND must have been feeling good when he delivered the speech of welcome to the German (Continued on page 6)

TO SELL FIVE U. S. SHIPS AT \$17,460,000 LOSS

Shipping Board Knives Government Ownership

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Five passenger vessels in excellent condition are being offered by the United States shipping board, to private steamship lines at a loss of \$17,460,000 to the United States government. This does not include the sums that will have to be paid to the German owners of some of these vessels that were seized during the war.

The Leviathan which is being offered for \$6,867,900 cost the government \$11,342,030. \$8,000,000 of this represents the actual cost of reconstruction. The George Washington is being offered for \$2,146,300. It cost the government \$4,209,049. \$3,000,000 was spent on reconstruction. The Republic is offered for \$3,348,200. It cost the government \$4,847,562 of which \$2,500,000 was for reconstruction. The President Roosevelt and the President Harding which were built by the shipping board at a cost of \$6,000,000 a piece are to be sold for \$1,287,000 apiece.

These appraisal values were placed on the ships by the shipping board and are now offered for sale with a guarantee of continued operation for a period of ten years. A minority of the shipping board opposes the sale of these five ships at these ridiculously low prices to private companies and are seeking to block attempts being made to sell the ships before their objections can be heard by congress.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

STRIKERS MARCH IN HUGE DEMONSTRATION

Parade Marks Entry Into New Union

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.
PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 13.—The purple banner of the painters' local of Passaic and the red banner of the city carpenters shone bright in the afternoon sun as the old line A. F. of L. trades led the line of march in the great demonstration that welcomed the woolen strikers into the American Federation of Labor.

Behind the building tradesmen, six and eight abreast, marched the strikers in a formation that stretched from Main avenue, by the railroad station, in the center of town to a mile and a half out in the aristocratic outskirts where Julius Forstmann of the big woolen company that bears his name lives.

The boom of drums and the shrill music of the brass instruments kept time with the feet of the marchers as they sang their songs of solidarity and hope.

Others Join Labor.

It was a gala day parade that took in not only the entire labor movement but the Associated Societies and Parishes, the big Slavish Catholic organization grouping of Passaic, and a host of friendly organizations from other New Jersey towns and New York.

Flags and bands and the mighty throng at last came to a standing rest in First Ward Park where the people overflowed over acres of ground. And here they were addressed for the first time by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers Union whose membership has nearly doubled with the addition of the humming big local union No. 1603 that the united front committee that had been conducting the strike for its first eight months turned over to the A. F. of L. organization.

Sing "Solidarity."

The spirit of the audience was caught by the chairman, Edward F. McGrady, formerly legislative agent of the Massachusetts A. F. of L. as he called for that rousing workers' song, "Solidarity Forever." Charles Walsh, secretary of the Passaic central labor union, got applause as he promised that the rest of the local A. F. of L. and the strikers would be as one in the fight. Helen Todd, and Mrs. Cushing, president of the Consumers League of New Jersey, applauded the strikers for the wonderful solidarity they had shown and Louis F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age, exhorted them to continue the fight till the company union in the woolen mills was buried "10,000 feet deep." A. J. Muste, of Brookwood Labor College, told of the fight of 1919 and said unionism must not be allowed to die. Alfred Wagen (Continued on page 2)

NATIONAL AGREEMENT TURNED DOWN BY THE BRITISH MINE OWNERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Opposition to negotiations for the conclusion of a national agreement with the striking miners was registered by the district associations of the coal operators today, when the central committee of the mining association met to consider reports from the various operators upon the proposal of Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, that negotiations be resumed with a national agreement as the objective.

The operators are standing out for district agreements, while the striking miners are demanding a national agreement. District agreements are desired by the owners as a measure to break up the union and its fighting solidarity.

U. S. Warships Steam to "Make Peace" in Nicaragua Conflict

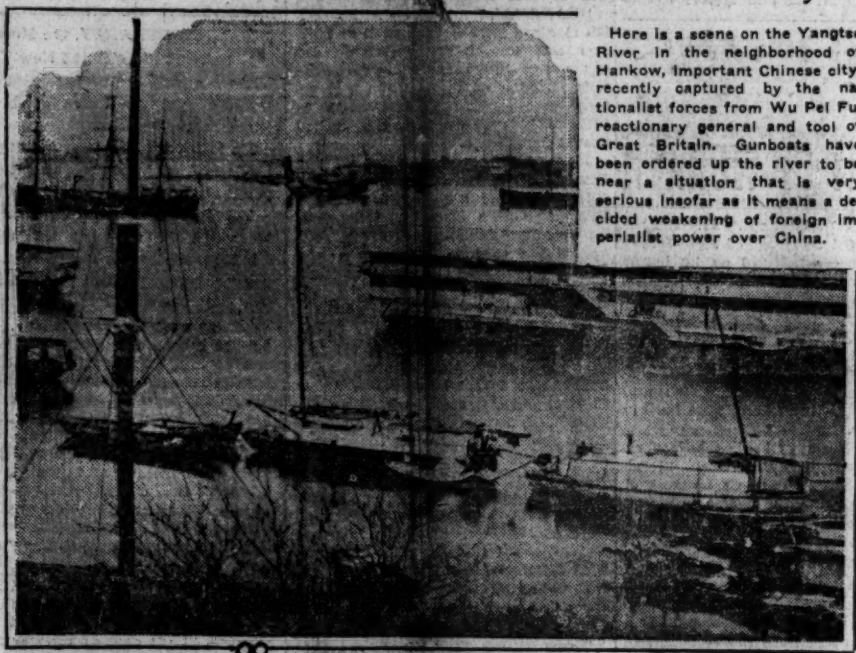
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Peace negotiations are under way in Nicaragua with Lawrence Dennis, American charge d'affaires, as mediator, the state department announced. Three American warships are in Nicaraguan waters.

Fighting continues between the Chamorro government and revolutionists.

War On Quacks.

Chicago today began a war on unlicensed medical men, chiropractors, osteopaths and druggists. Fifty warrants, the first of a batch which it is said will run into hundreds, were issued this morning as the crusade got under way.

Warships of Powers Sail Up Chinese River As Cantonese Beat Back Reactionary Troops



Here is a scene on the Yangtze River in the neighborhood of Hankow, important Chinese city, recently captured by the nationalist forces from Wu Pei Fu, reactionary general and tool of Great Britain. Gunboats have been ordered up the river to be near a situation that is very serious insofar as it means a decided weakening of foreign imperialist power over China.

WALKER SEES DEPRESSION IN YEAR 1926-27

Tells Ill. Federation of Gloomy Future

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 13.—President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in his report to the forty-fourth convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor being held here brought out that immediately following the congressional elections he foresees the setting in of an industrial depression.

He points to the fact that many of the factories are now placing much of their produce in warehouses as there is a small demand for goods.

Six pages of his report are devoted to a denial of the charges made by Senator Caraway of Arkansas that Walker was paid to deliver the Illinois labor vote for Col. Frank L. Smith, winner of the republican nomination to the senate.

W. P. CAMPAIGN OPENS HERE ON SEPTEMBER 22ND

The Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago will fire the first gun of its campaign in support of J. Louis Engdahl for the senate and three congressional candidates at a meeting to be held in Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave., on Wednesday, Sept. 22 at 8 p. m. Besides the candidate Engdahl, William F. Duffie, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, and Max Shachtman of the Young Workers League will speak.

The main topic of discussion at the rally will be the Illinois slush fund. With the exception of Pennsylvania, the Illinois primaries were marked with unprecedented graft and corruption was revealed. How much more remains unrevealed will be one of the points to be touched by the speakers.

The whole question of the old parties and the workers in the coming elections will be gone into by the speakers. The congressional candidates, Sam Hammersmark, Matilde Kalousek and Elizabeth Griffin will be present at the meeting. The admission charge is 15 cents.

Who Helps the British Miners?

DECLARATION.
MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—The Red International of Labor Unions has issued the following declaration on the British Miners' strike:

THE executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions affirms that the British miners' strike is at present passing thru its most critical period after four months of heroic struggle.

At home, in Britain, the mine owners, bourgeoisie and state are lined up against the miners. Come what may, the capitalists are determined to bring

CONFESSED SLAYERS' AFFIDAVIT PRESENTED FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 13.—Two affidavits, one by Celestino Medeiros, convicted Wrentham, Mass., bank slayer, and another by James F. Weeks, serving a life term in the Massachusetts state prison for his part in the same crime today furnished a sudden turn in the plea for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Medeiros, now awaiting execution in the Dedham Jail, made direct admission of his connection with the South Braintree holdup, describing the operations of the gang involved and charging a certain gang of associates with the two slayings. He refused, in the affidavit, to name the gang. He charged that he had been bilked of his share of the spoils and had been thwarted after having followed the accomplices to New York and then to Chicago.

Weeks, in his affidavit, said that Medeiros had told him of his connection with the South Braintree slaying while they were planning the Wrentham holdup.

Roy Tagney Jailed as Slayer of Landis Award Contractor

Roy Tagney, business agent for the Machinery, Safe Movers' and Riggers' Union Local No. 714, was arrested by Chicago police, after a raid on a south side apartment for the murder of Morris Markowitz, a Landis award contractor. Markowitz was murdered by an unknown assailant at his tool shanty at 37th St. and South Princeton Ave. August 3. Shortly after the murder police began a search for Tagney, declaring that Tagney was the murderer. Tagney denied he committed the crime and denied any knowledge of the attack on the open shop contractor, at the detective bureau.

The Employers' Association have spent many thousands of dollars in an attempt to locate Tagney.

NEW FILIPINO MISSION TO COME TO UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER TO WAGE FIGHT ON BACON BILL

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 13.—A new independence mission will leave the Philippine Islands in November. This new mission which is being sent by the supreme council of the islands plans to wage an active struggle against attempts to pass the Bacon bill thru the United States Congress in the 1926-27 session.

Governor-General Leonard A. Wood also plans a trip to Washington at about the same time.

CAL CHALLENGED TO OUST THREE MORE GRAFTERS

They Flourish Even in Alaskan Snows

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—President Coolidge is severely criticized and blamed for the present widespread bootlegging, dope peddling and flourishing red-light districts in Alaskan cities, in a lengthy telegram sent by Basil Manly to Coolidge demanding that he remove two federal judges and a federal district attorney for their misadministration of Alaskan affairs.

Pres. Coolidge re-appointed Federal Judges Reed and Ritchie and District Attorney Shoup, although the senate judiciary committee disapproved of the re-appointment and pointed out that these men were wanted for crimes committed in various states. Judge Ritchie is a fugitive from justice in Utah.

These three were originally appointed by the red-baiting Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, who is now on trial in New York for accepting bribes to "settle enemy alien estates illegally. While Daugherty was still in charge of the department before he was forced to "resign" because of the Teapot Dome scandal, these three had been the subjects of investigation.

When the question of re-appointment came up, the senate judiciary committee recommended their withdrawal so as to "avoid an expose" of Alaskan governmental conditions in the senate. One senator declared that the "conditions were too scandalous to be publicly discussed."

In spite of this opposition these three were re-appointed by Coolidge. They are considered excellent workers for the Coolidge-Mellon-Dawes combination in the open-shop republican party. This undoubtedly accounts for the staunch support they are now receiving from the Coolidge machine.

Chinese Masses Organize Their National Revolt

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, China, Sept. 13.—The nationalist revolutionary movement of China is greatly developing since the occupation of Hunan province by the Cantonese armies. Mass organizations, labor unions, the Kuomintang party and the Communist party are growing rapidly.

The administration of the province is completely reorganized. Political inspectors are appointed for each district to superintend the activity of magistrates, administration and party affairs.

In view of the complaints of peasants of their oppression by the former rural militia, who were instruments in the hands of landowners, this militia has been dismissed and a new force is being organized.

Among other decrees published is one substituting the Canton flag for the old five-colored flag. All schools must dedicate a part of every Monday's sessions to the memory of Sun Yat Sen. School programs must contain an explanation of Sun Yat Senism and the national revolutionary movement.

Throughout the whole province popular meetings are arranged where Kuomintang speakers emphasize that the Kuomintang party does not intend to introduce Communism, but works jointly with the Communist party, the immediate problem of both parties being the same.

In connection with the victories of the northern expedition, great celebrations have taken place at Canton, with a demonstration staged by over 100,000 participants.

WOULD-BE SLAYER OF MUSSOLINI DENIES HE WAS SUPPLIED FUNDS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Sept. 13.—"Mine was a proletarian attempt," declared Gino Lucetti today when he was grilled by the police in an effort to prove that his attempted assassination of Premier Mussolini on Saturday was the result of a widespread plot.

"If I had been supplied with funds, as you suspect, I would have succeeded in my aim and also escaped," Lucetti boasted to the police.

Despite Lucetti's insistence that his act was that of an individual, the police continue to round up considerable numbers of anarchists and radicals.

SOMEBODY LIES ABOUT PRIMARY CAMPAIGN COST

Suspect Candidates Conceal Expenses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(PF)—While Gen. Harbord and other stand-patters are joining Sen. Reed of Pennsylvania in denouncing the "high cost" of senatorial primaries, the sworn statements of senatorial candidates, filed with the clerk of the senate, point to a very low cost.

Sen. Oddie of Nevada, an administration supporter, claims to have spent only \$2,553 in his successful primary fight. Gooding of Idaho admits \$1,880 spent. Williams of Missouri says his cost was \$3,000.

L. B. Hanna, defeated Coolidge candidate against Sen. Nye in North Dakota, lists expenses of only \$610, while Midtbo, the independent candidate in the same race, spent \$375.

In Oklahoma the democratic nominee, Elmer Thomas, spent \$2,748, and Jack Walton, the loser, acknowledged \$2,550 paid out.

President Coolidge and Sen. Butler, G. O. P. national chairman, are opposed to the primary election system, and attempted after the disclosures of million-dollar expenditures in the Pennsylvania senatorial race to make the facts of corruption an argument for a return to the convention system.

Slush Fund Collected by Open Shoppers to Fight Labor Measures

COHOES, N. Y., Sept. 13.—New York state employers organized in the Associated Industries, Inc., have collected a huge slush fund to defeat legislative measures favorable to labor, declared Joseph R. White, national organizer for United Textile Workers, to a mass meeting of Cohoes unionists.

Union representatives must appear at the hearings of the state industrial commission appointed to investigate the many laws proposed for and against labor in the last legislatures. Unions must state their cases to the commission to get any sort of action on the compensation bill and other measures backed by labor.

Diamond Bandits Make Haul.
Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Five bandits today held up the automobile of John Henderson and escaped with diamonds valued at \$10,000.

GERMAN PLUTE WHITEWASHING H. DAUGHERTY

Declares on Stand the Big Bribe Was Fee

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Richard Merton, German metal magnate, received \$250,000 from the Societe Syle for his successful efforts in negotiating the return of \$7,000,000 of assets of the American Metals company, held by the United States government.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Richard Merton, German financier, so-called star government witness at the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, charged with conspiracy, appeared virtually as a "white-wash" witness for the defense today under cross-examination.

"Did you have any reason to suspect that any government official received part of the \$441,000 retained by you paid John T. King for aiding your claim to the seized property of the American Metal company?" Col. William Rand, counsel for Miller, asked the former German army captain.

"I certainly did not," replied Merton emphatically.

"Did Col. Miller ever say anything to indicate he had any knowledge of the contents of your claim papers before they were filed?"

"I haven't any recollection that he showed any knowledge," Merton replied after several evasive answers.

"Have you any knowledge that the attorney general knew the contents of the claim papers?"

"Not that I know of," answered Merton.

The witness related the "helping out" in arranging the claim papers by George Williams, of the alien property custodian's office as a "frank transaction." He said Williams made him rewrite his first papers submitted because they lacked certain substantial details.

Speeding Up Fee.
He pictured the \$291,004 given to King for "speeding up" the claim as a "fee," approximately five per cent of the \$7,000,000 property wanted returned. Merton also explained \$50,000 was given to King the time the claim was filed. The witness maintained that this "fee" was considered cheaper by him than the possible ten or fifteen per cent fee of lawyers.

Guaranteed Payment of Loss.
Merton testified he told Williams of the Swiss organization and the transfer that had been consummated from German to Swiss interests, he told him that the Swiss stockholders had been guaranteed payment of loss thru shares they would receive in American Metal company's assets held by the alien property custodian.

Picked Du Pont Hotel.
Merton said in reply to a question that the reason he picked the McAlpin Hotel as the place to talk with Colonel Miller in April, 1921, regarding means to be taken to effect the return of seized alien property was because he understood Miller was connected with the Du Pont family. The Du Ponts have a large interest in the McAlpin.

MEXICAN LAWS CONSIDER RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS

Lively Scrap Expected at A. F. of L. Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Reports persist that a group of delegates in the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor will seek to force withdrawal of the A. F. of L. from the Pan-American Federation of Labor, on a pretext of economy but actually as a slap at the Mexican labor movement. A hot debate is in prospect.

With that situation in mind The Federated Press presents this week some extracts from the Mexican constitution of 1917, which is the work of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor and its allies, and is now under attack. That constitution differs from all others in the western hemisphere in one respect—it places the interest of the workers first. It is a working class instrument of self-emancipation. Rejection of affiliation with Mexican labor because of Mexican labor's identity with this constitution, made by and for the Mexican workers, may put the American labor movement in a strange position before the world.

Laws Relating to Labor.
Article 123 is labor's magna charta. It declares first of all that "The Congress and the state legislatures shall make laws relative to labor with due regard for the needs of each region of the Republic, and in conformity with the following principles, and these principles and laws shall govern the labor of skilled and unskilled workmen, employees, domestic servants and artisans, and in general every contract of labor."

"1. Eight hours shall be the maximum limit of a day's work."
"2. The maximum limit of night work shall be 7 hours. Unhealthy and dangerous occupations are forbidden to all women and to children under 16 years of age. Night work in factories is likewise forbidden to women and children under 16 years of age, nor shall they be employed in commercial establishments after 10 o'clock at night."

Hours for Child Labor.
"3. The maximum limit of a day's work for children over 12 and under 16 years of age shall be 6 hours. The work of children under 12 years of age shall not be made the subject of a contract."

"4. Every workman shall enjoy at least one day's rest for every six days' work."
Section 5 grants to working women three months' rest with pay preceding childbirth and three months with pay after birth. Two half-hour periods for nursing the baby are granted for the ensuing months while nursing continues.

A Maximum Wage.
Section 6 provides that the minimum wage for a worker "shall be that considered sufficient, according to the conditions prevailing in the respective region, to satisfy the normal needs of the life of the workman, his education and his lawful pleasures, considering him as the head of a family. In all agricultural, commercial, manufacturing or mining enterprises the workmen shall have the right to participate in the profits." The determination of minimum wages and profit shares is to be made by special commissions to be appointed in each municipality, acting under the authority of a central conciliation board in each state.

Movie Actresses Seek to Find Out Where Her \$1,500,000 Went

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13.—The famous suit of Mary Miles Minter against Mrs. Charlotte Shelby, her mother, for an accounting of the \$1,500,000 said to have been earned by the former screen star during her minority was recalled when J. Homer Kelly, father of the actress, filed a complaint in equity against Mrs. Shelby for a separate accounting of Miss Minter's huge salary.

The suit of Miss Minter against her mother is scheduled for trial next March.

Doheny Opposes the Cancellation of Lease

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, carried an appeal to the supreme court to prevent cancellation of his lease of the Elk Hills, California, naval oil reserve, and contracts for construction of a naval oil base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to be paid for with crude oil, a project involving the expenditure of the equivalent of \$15,000,000. Doheny lost in the district and circuit courts.

7 Die in Kansas Flood.
EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Seven dead was the known death toll in East Central Kansas as flood waters receded this afternoon. Three were reported drowned yesterday. This afternoon three unidentified bodies were recovered near Madison and Russell Scott, of Russell, Kan., drowned today when trying to ford a stream.

TRADE UNION UNITY GAINING IN SPAIN AGAINST COMBINED FORCES OF S. P., ANARCHISTS AND POLICE

By A SPANISH WORKER.
MADRID (By Mail).—The national conference called originally for May 1, by the San Sebastian trade union federation to discuss the Spanish workers' movement for trade union unity, had to be postponed to August.

Now, the San Sebastian federation has once more been forced to postpone the conference. The police are holding up all mail in regard to the conference. The police are holding up all mail in regard to the conference. The police are holding up all mail in regard to the conference.

Discussion of adherence to the conference is not allowed to be heard in the trade unions by the reformist leaders.

Socialists Collaborate with Police.
The socialists are helping the police in their repression of the movement for unity by informing them of all Communist activity in the campaign.

The socialists now have a new opportunity to show their gratitude to the military dictatorship which expelled the Communists from all the workers' organizations of Viscaya. The socialist party and the police form a united front against the movement for trade union unity.

Persistent Struggle.
Notwithstanding, numerous organizations have favored and work for unity, in spite of the opposition of the Union General de Trabajadores, the central reformist organization, which has menaced with expulsion the trade unions that manifest adherence to the San Sebastian federation's call for conference.

The Confederation Nacional del Trabajo, the central anarchist organization, is also carrying on a violent campaign against unity.

The reformist leaders have even expelled union members who carry on propaganda for unity by distributing "La Antorcha," the Communist paper. But the sentiment among the workers is for the conference of San Sebastian, and the campaign for the unity of the trade union movement is stronger each day.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

ENORMOUS PROFITS TAKEN BY LABOR BY GENERAL MOTORS CO., SHOWN BY WALL STREET JOURNAL

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
Swollen fortunes, built up by capitalizing excess profits, are typically shown in a Wall Street Journal analysis of changes in the capital structure of General Motors Corp., which has just announced a 50% stock dividend. The purchaser of 100 shares of the original stock in 1911, if he exercised his various rights to subscribe to additional stock, has made a profit, including dividends, of \$495,335 on an investment of \$41,575. A tidy 1,190 per cent, according to the Journal's figures.

600 for 100.
The original shares were first quoted on the stock exchange at \$61.75 or \$5,175 for 100 shares. In 1917 when the original New Jersey corporation was reorganized as a Delaware concern the owner of 100 shares received 500 shares of the new company in exchange for his holdings. In 1918 this stockholder could subscribe for 100 additional shares at \$118 each, bringing the total shares he held to 600 by an additional investment of \$11,800. His cash dividends up to that year had amounted to \$18,500, providing him with plenty of money for stock purchases.

6,150 for the 100.
In 1920 the corporation added 15 shares to this investor's holdings by a 2 1/2 per cent stock dividend, and then issued him 10 shares of no-par stock for each share in his possession. At this point he held 6,150 shares in place of his original 100 shares. The company then let him buy 1,230 no-par shares at \$20 a share, involving an additional investment of \$24,600. It then issued two more 2 1/2 per cent stock dividends.

7,753 Shares for 100.
Thus by the end of 1920 our original investor had put a total of \$41,575 into the corporation and held 7,753 no-par shares of the stock. His cash dividends so far had amounted to \$32,736.

The last change in capital structure prior to the 1926 stock dividend was made in 1924, when General Motors issued one share of the present stock for each four shares then outstanding. Thus just prior to the 50 per cent dividend the original investor held 1,938 shares of stock, for which he had paid \$41,575. These shares had a market value of \$225 each, so that the total market value of his stock was \$436,050. His dividends to date total \$100,860.

Fabulous Profit.
In the ten years 1916 to 1925 General Motors has made a profit of \$462,864,299 with a plant which today is carried on the books at \$290,370,705. In that period it has paid common stockholders \$209,293,072 in cash dividends and has accumulated \$28,262,481 in working capital, more than double the amount in its treasury in 1921.

The Same Elsewhere.
This picture of the way the rich get richer simply by holding their investments, while the workers labor to produce the wealth, might be duplicated in almost any important corporation. A Chicago Journal of Commerce article entitled "1000 Per Cent Profit in Five Years" shows that 100 shares of Quaker Oats Co. common stock purchased for \$7,300 in 1921 would now have a value of \$74,000. In the meantime the company has in-

REACTION IN CHINA SPLIT BY RIVALRIES

Japan Playing Her Own Game Against British

SHANGHAI, Sept. 13.—Altho British marines have been landed at Hankow and the British in China are eager for intervention against the rising power of the Canton government, they admit that intervention is futile unless Japan and the United States participate.

Japan is in no hurry to aid the British, since Great Britain is her chief rival and a weakening of the British position leaves a freer field for Japanese trade, which Japan does not intend to lose by sharing in a British attack on China—not, at least, if she can help it.

Each Fears Rivals.
The United States is also in no haste to join in intervention, for fear that the Japanese would utilize their opportunity to send in enough forces to shut out America as well as the British. But the U. S., while claiming its neutrality, is watching the growth of the national revolution with great alarm.

The British are removing all nationals from the upper Yangtze region west of Hankow. The Japanese are strengthening their naval forces and Real Admiral Araki has been sent to take command at Hankow of the Japanese units.

Cantonese Drive Onward.
There seems little likelihood that General Sun Chuan-fang will be able to check the Cantonese advance in the province of Kiangsi. Sun's commanders from Kiangsi, Fukien and Chekiang provinces are in Shanghai to hold a council on the situation.

Sun has appealed to Wu Pei-fu for help, and the two claim that if they can reorganize Wu's scattered forces, they may together make an attack on Hankow to dislodge the Cantonese and recapture this industrially developed section of the rich Yangtze valley.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian reactionary, is hastening to Peking to rally his troops against an expected attack from the Kuomintang army of Feng Yu-shiang. The Kuomintang is again threatening the reactionaries from the northwest of Peking, and thus is diverting the forces of the reactionary allies from a concentrated counter-attack on the Cantonese to the south.

American Visitors to Soviet Union Ask Its Recognition by U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The delegation of American writers, educators, businessmen, churchmen and others headed by Sherwood Eddy, secretary for Asia of the national council of the Young Men's Christian Association, has returned to the United States after an extensive study of conditions in the Soviet Union, with the recommendation that America recognize the Soviet government.

This was the first American group to study from a capitalist viewpoint the economic, political, social and religious phases of life in the Soviet Union to determine the advisability of recognition of the Soviet government. The commission admits that to the capitalist world Soviet government is decidedly objectionable, but points out that it has greatly benefited the masses of people and is one of the most stable governments in Europe.

Without passing on the merits of the Soviet form of government as a principle, the commission and its accompanying unofficial delegates recommend the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government. They state that the Soviet government permitted every access to institutions, industrial plants and governmental documents and data.

"Shoot to Kill" Is Police Order to Six Cops in Moron Hunt

Six Chicago policemen have been assigned to the Summerdale district with orders to "shoot to kill" a man that has been lurking in this district preying on the women of the neighborhood. This action on the part of the police force was taken after a maid employed in the home of a wealthy piano manufacturer was assaulted about a block away from Mayor Dever's home.

Chicago within the past weeks has been forced to take drastic measures in an attempt to rid the city of morons that have been victimizing women in outlying parts of the city. The "curfew law," which provides that all young girls under 16 years of age must be in their homes by 10 o'clock in the evening, is one of the measures adopted.

Cigar Man Wounded in Hold-Up.
William G. Gerard, cigar store proprietor, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded in a revolver duel with two bandits who attempted to hold him up today. The bandits escaped, altho Gerard told police he believed one of them was wounded.

Mother of 7 Killed.
Mrs. Frances Schuler, 33, mother of seven children, was killed in front of six of them when an auto truck, piloted by one of the sons, on which the family was riding crashed into a post on the Dunes Highway.

Records Are Smashed By Industrial Gains in the Union of Soviet Republics

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

WALTER DURANTY, the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, is getting worried about the conditions in the Union of Soviet Republics.

He is troubled by "the writing on the wall" of "clumsy peasant fingers" demanding "Give us goods!" Yet Duranty admits that the Soviet officials are not as much troubled as he by the "assertiveness" of the peasantry. Duranty says:

"Stalin and his associates . . . do not ignore the growing clamor and do not, I believe, really regret the increased political consciousness and self-assertiveness of the peasants, embarrassing as it is at the present juncture. Considering that they have followed a policy of trying to educate and stimulate the peasants, it is quite illogical to suppose that they are unwilling to allow the expression of grievances which they know are genuine enough."

Duranty is chiefly worried because "agricultural production has rapidly increased until now it has reached 90 per cent of pre-war at a general cost—which is an important point—not much higher than pre-war. Industrial production also improved satisfactorily enough, but—which is an even more important point—by the time the manufactured goods reach the peasant their cost is three to four times pre-war."

Thus the whole attack of the capitalist press has changed its front. The charge is no longer made that Soviet rule has plunged agriculture and industry into chaos, from which neither can be extricated. That was the customary song of the anti-Soviet chorus. Duranty, a capitalist journalist friendly to the Soviet Union, now worries because agriculture is making demands upon industry that the latter cannot meet. It was pervasively charged that everything was disintegrating under Soviet rule; now it is admitted that construction is going forward rapidly in both city and country, the latter a little bit more rapidly than the former. The only trouble is that the city-country teammates are not running abreast and pulling together to the best advantage.

But Duranty offers no encouragement to the czarist emigres in the western capitals of reaction, in Paris, Berlin and London. Instead of attacking Soviet rule he pictures the peasants as saying:

"Hey, you comrades there in Moscow, don't forget that this is our country, too. When we were slaves to the czar or the landlord we were forced to suffer in silence, but this is a free country nowadays—you have said so, and you have made it so, and we have helped you and believed you—now we can say what we like, and we are saying it."

Their demand is for cheap goods, not cheap in quality but in price, and plenty in quantity. To answer that demand is the task of the city worker, who led the revolution to victory. How well they are succeeding is shown by statistics taken from the September, 1926 (this month) Russian Review, published by the Russian Information Bureau at Washington, D. C.

The Russian Review states: "Industrial production in the Soviet Union registered big gains during the first half of the Soviet fiscal year, Oct. 1 to April 1, according to preliminary figures of the Supreme Economic Council. As compared with the same period of last year, production increased by 44.7 per cent."

"The average number of workers employed in industry increased 30.2 per cent and the average output per worker increased 11.1. Advances were particularly marked in the heavy industries."

Here are four big facts: (1) Production is increasing; (2) greater numbers of workers are being drawn into the industries; (3) the cost of production is falling; (4) marked gains are being shown in the heavy industries, the last to recover from the heavy blows of the world war, the civil wars and foreign intervention. The hopes and ambitions of the not long ago are even now coming to pass. But there are new problems.

The cement industry led the general increase, the output being 113 per cent greater than that of the same period last year.

The rubber industry increased 95.5 per cent and the output of cast iron gained 92.6 per cent.

The coal industry, which advanced very little last year, increased by 44.4 per cent during the period, with an output of 12,410,000 tons.

The tobacco industry increased 43.4 per cent, branches of the textile industry showed gains of from 27 to 46 per cent, the output of Marten steel increased by 63.3 per cent and of rolled iron by 71.4 per cent.

You may inquire as to where these production figures stand with relation to the pre-war output. What is the output of the industry under Soviet rule as compared to the output under the deposed czarist rule? Here are some of the figures:

The output of the paper industry advanced to nearly double the pre-war rate. The newspapers today have a far greater circulation than under czarism, books and pamphlets are being published in increasing quantities and illiteracy is being rapidly wiped out.

The linen industry has advanced to one and one-half times pre-war, and the match industry to one and a quarter times the figures for 1913.

The coal, oil, cement, textile and rubber industries each showed about 90 per cent of the pre-war output.

The most backward industry is the metal industry, the cast iron output for the period being 48.5 per cent of pre-war and the output of Marten steel 65 per cent. But this condition is rapidly mending, as is shown by the above figures for the current fiscal year.

The peasants looking toward Moscow, as Duranty points out, learn that industrial production in April (this year) broke all monthly records since the Bolshevik revolution. April production was 3.26 per cent greater than that of March, and 50 per cent greater than that of April, 1925. This is the first time in four years that the April output exceeded that of March. The increased output was accomplished despite a decrease in the workers employed by 1.3 per cent as compared with March.

As compared with March nearly all the principle industries showed increases in April, ranging in the case of the cement industry as high as 17 per cent. New records for monthly production were established in the oil, cement and other industries.

Another encouraging indication is the fact that the Soviet Union continues to take up the production of necessities that would otherwise have to be imported. Thus the Putilov Steel Works in Leningrad are being re-equipped in part for the purpose of turning out spare parts for Fordson tractors.

At the present time the number of Fordson tractors working in the Soviet Union is about 20,700, where there were none before the war. It is expected by the end of the proposed five-year period their number will increase to 77,500. This will nearly quadruple the present number.

The actual figures showing that socialism is winning the war against private industry, over which there has been so much argument, are as follows:

GROSS OUTPUT IN THOUSANDS OF GOLD RUBLES.

	1923-24	1924-25	Percent- age of Increase
Large Scale Industry:			
State	3,346,322	4,913,606	46.2
Co-operative	204,481	394,480	93.0
Private	195,654	252,247	28.9
Total Large Scale Industry	3,746,457	5,560,313	48.4
Small Industry:			
State and Co-operative	200,202	232,234	16.0
Private	1,468,149	1,703,080	16.00
Total Small Industry	1,668,351	1,935,284	16.0
Grand total	5,414,778	7,495,597	38.4

The relation between the nationalized and non-nationalized industries is expressed by the following figures (in thousands of gold rubles):

	1923-24	1924-25	Percentage
Nationalized	3,750,975	5,540,300	69.3
Non-Nationalized	1,663,803	1,955,297	30.7
Total	5,414,778	7,495,597	100

Thus about three-quarters of the industrial output of 1924-25 were produced in state or co-operative enterprises.

Thus the workers and peasants, arm in arm in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, proceed to ever greater triumphs.

MILL STRIKERS MARCH IN HUGE DEMONSTRATION

Parade Marks Entry Into New Union

(Continued from page 1)

Wild applause greeted the name of Albert Weisbord who resigned as the price exacted by the United Textile Workers' Union for its entry into the fight. The cheering came when Gustav Deak, the 22-year old Botany woolen worker, who is now president of the new local union, lauded the "splendid devotion and leadership of our former organizer, Albert Weisbord," and continuing said: "For seven months he led the strike and the fact that we are able to join the United Textile Workers of America with unbroken spirit and united ranks is a monument to him, and in his withdrawal we have additional proof of Albert Weisbord's unselfish devotion to our cause and to the cause of organized labor."

McMahon Critical.
President McMahon did not respond in similar vein. He lectured the strikers on the propaganda that had been employed and said that he disapproved of the methods used in criticizing the mill owners and the police of the town. He argued that the strikers could not expect their leaders and their opponents to get together and sit at the same time in mutual recognition if criticisms that he charged were of a scurrilous nature were continued. He emphasized that a different leadership had come into the strike but said that the United Textile Workers was determined to win recognition for the union. Relief activities will continue to be carried on by the old Passaic strikers' relief committee.

Floods in Missouri.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—With telegraph and telephone communication to East Central Kansas points badly crippled or demolished and trains running hours behind schedule or tied up by washouts, the flood area around Burlington, Iowa, Emporia and Neosho Falls, Kan., assumed a more serious aspect.

At Iowa, south of Emporia on the Neosho river, water was rising and grave fears were felt for villages and towns along the river.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.
6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor talks and bulletins; address by Charles J. MacGowan, LaFollette Memorial Lecturer.
6:15 to 6:30—Fable Lady—Stories for children.
6:30 to 8:15—The Florentino String Trio, dinner music; Harold Grosz, pianist; Vella Cook, contralto; Nick Smith, baritone; Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
8:15 to 10:00—Little Joe Warner, character songs; Gracie White, Harry Dream Daddy Davis, WCFL Ensemble.
10:00 to 2:00 a. m.—Alamo Cafe Orchestra and Entertainers.

500

workers are sending news of their lives, the job, and their unions to The DAILY WORKER. These workers are organized in many cities—and they issue a small newspaper of their own!

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RAID ROOMS OF PEASANT MEMBER OF POLISH SEJM

Is Blow at Amnesty Work of Committee

(Special Cable to Polish Section International Labor Defense.)

By STANISLAW BALLIN, Deputy
WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 13.—The police invaded the apartment of Deputy Ballin, president of the inter-party committee for amnesty for political prisoners in Poland and, after confiscating documents and records of the committee found in the rooms, arrested seven persons who were there quite by accident, having no connection with the committee.

Protest Parliament.
Deputies of the Independent Peasants' Party immediately protested in the Sejm that the raids on Deputy Ballin's quarters had been made without the consent of the president of the Sejm and therefore violated the law of parliamentary immunity.

The evident purpose of the raids is to make impossible the work of the inter-party committee which is an alliance of the left parties in an effort to release the hundreds of political prisoners now in Polish prisons. The committee asks the workers of the world to protest against the most recent excesses of the reactionary Polish government.

6,000 Political Prisoners.
There are some 6,000 political prisoners in Poland. The Pilsudski government, which came into power thru a military coup in May this year refused to grant amnesty to these prisoners. This act raised a protest thruout the country that resulted in the formation of an inter-party committee in the Polish Sejm. Deputy Ballin, a member of the Independent Peasants' Party is the chairman of the committee.

ELECTION IN SPAIN A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR

You Vote for Dictator or Not at All

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A so-called plebiscite is going on in Spain, with the object of giving the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, some semblance of popular support. The rules of the election prove how ridiculous it would be to expect anything else, in view of the fact that the catholic church, here a part of the state, is using its full influence to see that Rivera gets the support of its members.

A One-Way Vote.
There is only one vote allowed. You must vote for endorsement of the government. You cannot vote against it. Naturally, the result will be overwhelmingly for the dictator. The capitalist news services, which state that Rivera is "doing everything possible to obtain a free expression of the people," are simply lying.

The methods of the election show how little it can be a "free expression." The government is posting troops at all election booths to see that no opposition votes are cast. The catholic church has thrown its whole strength behind the dictator. The women, allowed to vote for the first time, and most thoroughly controlled by the church of any section of the people, are under instructions to go to the polls and vote for the government.

Church instruction to Aid Monarchy.

One of Primo de Rivera's officials proves this by remarking: "Today is not the real day of the voting. The people are still unaware that they should vote. The priests will see to it to morrow morning, for from every pulpit the public will be summoned to go to the polls and vote for king and country."

By this maneuver it is hoped to strengthen the monarchy, since the vote for Rivera will be taken as a vote for King Alfonso, against whom there is rising a strong sentiment of republicanism.

Workers of Ecuador Slaves of Wall Street

GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 13.—In a manifesto published in the socialist weekly, El Faro, the Labor Confederation of Guayas, Ecuador, explains to the workers of this republic how they are being enslaved by the Wall Street banks thru a process of money inflation. Controlling the monetary system of Ecuador, the Wall Street bankers, says the Labor Confederation, have been able to inflate the currency and then force loan after loan upon the government. In return for these credits the foreigners have received valuable concessions.

The government recently put in office has been restricting these operations, and a panic has followed, with almost daily bank failures. The socialist members of the Guayas town council, elected by the workers, have determined that a sub-committee of the council be created to watch over price manipulations that have robbed the workers of the purchasing power of their wages.

Pangalos Under Arrest; Machine Guns on Guard To Uphold New Dictator of Greek Ruling Classes



At the right is a picture of former Premier Pangalos being landed at Athens following his arrest by the new dictator Condylis. Above is a machine-gun detachment of troops whose loyalty to this or that military chief depends on promises of higher-ups. The so-called "revolution" in Greece simply means that one fascist dictator has been substituted for another.



Who Helps the British Miners?

(Continued from page 1)
wavered, the majority of the strikers turned down the bishops' memorandum. Thereby the miners of Britain have given us all to understand that they will remain in their old positions: "Not a penny off the pay, not a second on the day! National agreements only!"

BUT, despite the furious attack of the entire British bourgeoisie, victory would be secured for the miners were the trade union movement of Britain and the whole world to actively support the strikers. Yet in this direction we are witnessing a treachery and open sabotage on the part of the General Council, the Amsterdam International and its affiliated body, i. e., on the part of organizations designed to defend the interests of the working class that is incredible in the history of the trade union movement.

No one any longer doubts but that the General Council broke the general strike at the very peak of that movement. No matter what excuses the General Council may make to the working class thruout the world, it cannot hide the fact that from the very beginning inside the General Council they were against the general strike and against the miners. It was only under tremendous pressure from the masses that the General Council adopted the miners' program of demands.

BUT as soon as it became plain that the carrying out of that program of demands would require a determined and daring struggle along the whole front of the labor movement the General Council shamefully sold the working class by taking their stand with the bourgeoisie, and proposed to the miners that they agree to the notorious Samuel memorandum, which at bottom stood for the salvation of capitalism at the expense of wage reductions for the miners.

By turning down that memorandum the mass of the mine workers condemned the General Council leaders. In order to escape being just condemned, the General Council, by means of hypocritical promises to help the miners, moved that the Miners' Federation postpone the conference of executives appointed for June 25. Having got their way in this matter, the General Council forthwith turned front against the miners.

IN the name of the General Council, Bromley published an article in which he tried to prove that for all the General Council's treachery the people to blame were the miners, and that the General Council had never made any promise to support the miners' program of demands.

A still more manifest instance of the General Council's treachery we see in the last meeting of the Anglo-Russian committee in Paris. As the resolution adopted here by the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions' plenum states, the British delegation "refused to go into the question of the miners."

At a moment when an army of work-

ers over a million strong were holding out against the incredible pressure of the united employers in

spite of all threats, at a moment when distress among the three millions of the mine working masses had reached its highest point, the General Council refused to consider the question of helping the heroic fighters in Britain. Such a step is to be found nowhere in the history of the working classes' strike struggles.

No less treacherous is the behavior of the Amsterdam International and its affiliated bodies. Like the General Council, it, too, immediately put a stop to the assistance for the strikers that had been begun as soon as it knew the general strike had been called off. Like the General Council, the Amsterdam International isolated itself from the miners and tried to isolate the latter from the rest of the working class. But the miners' strike continued and the need for help grew. And it is from this need that the Amsterdam International and its affiliated organizations want to extract the maximum material advantages.

Amsterdam "nobly" proposed giving a loan, but demanded certain material securities for this loan from the miners. The Dutch Trade Union Federation, headed by the "radical" Stenhuis, is demanding 4 per cent for the loan, whilst the General Federation of German Trade Unions, headed by Leipart and Sassenbach, whose business acumen is higher, is demanding 11 per cent.

That is the way Amsterdam and its henchmen want to secure the prosperity of their funds by drawing on the blood of the miners out on strike, their funds being dearer to them than the interests of the British miners, than the interests of the spearhead of the working class.

The majority of the international trade secretariats have shown themselves no better in this strike. The miners' international has most outrageously sabotaged all support whatsoever of the miners.

Husman, the president of the German miners, the most powerful section of the miners' international, has concluded an agreement with the German mine owners, Britain's chief coal competitors on the continent, with a view to making the most out of the British strike.

From Germany more than four and one-half million tons of coal have been imported into Britain. The British transport workers and railway men, as well as those on the continent, are transporting seab coal into the European ports and bringing it over for British industry.

THE striking miners are thus surrounded by a close cordon consisting of the sabotage of the General Council and the Amsterdam International and its affiliated organizations, on the one hand, while on the other it is faced with the solid front of the united capitalists and bourgeoisie of Britain and the whole world.

Only those sections affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions have fully carried out to the end their duty of international class solidarity. With unexampled enthusiasm, the revolutionary unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics responded to the British

miners' struggle by sending them a large measure of assistance to the amount of over four and one-half million roubles.

The revolutionary unions of France and Czechoslovakia and the revolutionary working masses of other countries have given what they can of their scanty resources to help the strikers. It is only from the Red International of Labor Unions, its affiliated bodies, and all honest workers that the British miners have met with moral and material support. That support they will have right to the end.

THE executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions appeals to all its organizations and to the whole international proletariat steadily to continue the collection of funds.

THE British miners are fighting in the forward positions of the working class. The economic significance behind this tremendous struggle is that of struggle against the feudal organization of industry. From the general class point of view the British miners' struggle represents a reflection of the pressure of capital which is threatening to go over to the general offensive not only in Britain but thruout the whole world. And any such offensive will mean not only a worsening of working conditions but also efforts to smash the entire trade union movement, will signify a strengthening of the reaction and a threat of fresh wars.

With their blood and with their need the British miners are advocating and defending the interests of the world proletariat. One and all, help the striking miners!

EXECUTIVE BUREAU OF THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS.

Aged Civil Service Employees Complain Pensions Withheld

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(FP)—Bitter complaint by aged civil service employees, because they have not yet received the increase in their pensions allowed by congress five months ago, has been echoed in the local press. In response, Secretary Work has issued a statement claiming that already 1,126 individuals have received their increased pensions.

There remain 1,331 other pensioners whose claims have not been adjusted, while Work admits that several hundred more are part-way thru the red-tape process, and many are still waiting to be taken up.

The increased pension rate applies only from July 1, and affects 10,000 federal employees who have already retired.

Five Workers Hurt Here.
Five workmen were being treated at hospitals for injuries sustained when the balcony of the old Ashland Theater, now abandoned, crashed down upon them. Three of the men suffered skull fractures and may die.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

DUCE RATTLES FASCIST SWORD IN ROME TALK

Threatens France in a Speech

ROME, Sept. 13.—Using as his text the unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate him with a bomb by an individual terrorist who had come from France, Premier Mussolini delivered a speech from the balcony of the Chigi Palace, in which he used very undiplomatic language in speaking of the neighboring republic.

Another Threat.
"We must put a stop to certain culpable tireless conditions which we tolerate outside our own frontiers," said the Duce. "We would advise responsible governments to take note of this, because otherwise their friendly relations with the Italian people might become compromised."

Meant France.
This referred directly to France, a fact which none of the thousands of fascists who heard his speech overlooked. There is even talk in the press of Italy demanding of France the right to extradite all anti-fascist Italians living in France.

This speech of Mussolini can only be considered another sword-rattling demonstration to raise the nationalist pitch of the fascist followers. There can certainly be no desire on the part of Mussolini for war with France at this time. All other things equal, the French army could over-run Italy in short order. International complications would, however, make this a decidedly untactful thing for France to do. Knowing this, Mussolini makes his arrogant threats and boasts his stock among Italian militarists free of charge.

Reactionary Chinese General Accused of Suppressing Unionism

PEKING, Sept. 13.—The People's Tribune, organ of the Chinese nationalist movement, which is supported by the radical government in Canton and the Feng forces northwest of Peking, has protested to Marshal Sun Chuanfang, military commander in Shanghai, against his suppression of trade unions. Sun has been a lieutenant of Marshall Wu Peifu, one of the two militarist dictators who control central and northern China, and who are favored by the American, British, French and Japanese.

"Recently," says the Tribune, "there has been in Shanghai and other places a reactionary suppression of popular rights. Public organizations, particularly labor organizations, have been closed down and public expression suppressed. In this the usual pretext of the reactionary is employed, that it is done in the interest of public order."

"In acting in this manner Marshal Sun is acting contrary to the best interests of China. Public organizations and particularly labor unions are schools of democracy for the masses. Foreigners here may refer contemptuously to the ignorance of the Chinese of the art of democratic government, and at the same time rage against the 'dictatorship of the mob' expressed in the action of labor unions."

"They forget that the masses in other, democratic, countries acquired their knowledge of public administration precisely thru their trade unions and benefit societies, the right for existence of which they had to fight for as bitterly as the Chinese workers are fighting today."

French Labor Unions Find They Must Fight the Western Electric

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Vigorous protest has been made to the French public by the General Confederation of Labor of France against the proposal that the publicly owned telephone service should be taken over by the International Western Electric Corporation, which is backed by the Morgan banking group and is the European end of the General Electric trust. The bankers' plan was that the French treasury should get a cash loan in Wall Street, in security for which a French telephone monopoly would be offered. The International Western Electric would organize two corporations—the International Telegraph and Telephone and the International Standard Electric—to handle the operating and the manufacturing ends of the business.

Western Electric has begun a widespread propaganda in France in support of this scheme. The national trade union center denounces it as dishonorable and dangerous to the nation that so essential a service should be taken from the hands of the government.

Spanish Officer Gets Life in Court-Martial

MADRID, Sept. 13.—The court-martial of officers of the artillery corps who participated in the recent uprising against the Spanish government opened at Coruna today. The prosecutor demanded life imprisonment with ball and chain for Col. Francisco Corenzo, one of the artillery leaders. Three months suspension without pay was asked for soldiers of the artillery arrested.

Never!

We say this without a single qualification—

Never!

IN ALL the best days of the Communist press has the Communist press been so GOOD! Never it has given to its readers such interesting and so valuable material. Never has The DAILY WORKER been so good a source of not only day-to-day most necessary information, but also—never has it given as good a weekly source of inspiration—interest and pleasure as there is now contained in every issue of

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

The Contents

of the next issue, to appear Saturday, September 18:



HENRI BARBUSSE

the great French novelist, author of the famous work "Under Fire," writes the second of an unusual series of articles on the Balkans. His recent trip to investigate the extent of White Terror caused a violent attack on his person and centered world attention on conditions existing in "The Hell of Europe."

MICHAEL GOLD
author of "The Damned Agitator and Other Stories," has written "The Young Proletaire"

a brilliant story for both children and grown-ups. With illustrations by the noted proletarian artist FRED ELLIS.

V. F. CALVERTON
author of "The Newer Spirit," contributes another of his unusual articles on literature in the valuable weekly section for "What and How to Read."

ROSE PASTOR STOKES writes "JENNIE"

"Ethyl Is Back"
The concluding article of this splendid contribution in the next issue.

A beautiful story on the Woman's Page—about women and illustrated by this talented author herself who is also a splendid artist.

Beginning Saturday

"The Theatre Season in Moscow"

By RUTH KENNEL.

This feature is one every worker will enjoy. The author, now living in Moscow, pictures the great work being done on the Russian stage—work that is the source of inspiration for the theatrical world. WITH PHOTOGRAPHS.

MANUEL GOMEZ
concludes in the next issue a series of articles attracting great attention on "The History of the Catholic Church in Mexico"

B. K. GEBERT
editor of the American Polish Communist paper "Trybuna Robotnicza," writes: "American Capital Conquering Poland" With original photographs and illustrations.

The Leading American Artists

and we also say this "without qualification," are regular contributors. In the next issue

M. P. (Hay) BALES
again gives us that delightful feature, "A Week in Cartoons."

FRED ELLIS
VOSE
A. JERGER
And Others.

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Watch for full information next week.

Workers (Communist) Party

MINNEAPOLIS TO HEAR ENGDAHL ON RIDAY, SEPT. 24

allentire Chairman at Moose Hall Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—This city is planning to give a splendid reception to J. Louis Engdahl, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for United States senator from Minnesota when he speaks here Friday, Sept. 24, at 8 p. m. at Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street.

Minneapolis will be one of the last cities visited by Engdahl during his tour that is taking him as far east as Boston. He will speak on "The Workers and the Old Parties."

Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party for the Minneapolis district, will act as chairman.

Other campaign meetings to follow will be addressed by Bertrand D. Wolfe, Friday, Oct. 8, and by C. E. Ruthenberg, Sunday, Oct. 31. Minneapolis is already preparing for the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution Nov. 7.

Engdahl Speaks in Toledo.

Engdahl was scheduled to speak last night in Toledo, Ohio, going tonight to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will speak at the N. S. Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio Federal streets. His other dates are as follows:

The New Haven, Conn., meeting has been changed to Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Unity Hall, on Pratt St. A factory meeting has been arranged for Thursday noon at J. Jodicks, 234 Enfield St.

BOSTON—Thursday, Sept. 16.
WORCESTER—Friday, Sept. 17.
ROCHESTER—Saturday, Sept. 18.
BUFFALO—Sunday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m., Engineers' Hall, 36 W. Huron St.
CLEVELAND—Monday, Sept. 20.
DETROIT—Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., Finnish Labor Temple, 5959 4th street.

CHICAGO—Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 p. m., Mirror Hall, N. Western Ave. and W. Division St. Other speakers: William F. Dunne and Max Shachtman.

MINNEAPOLIS—Friday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m., Moose Hall, 43 So. Fourth St.
ST. PAUL—Saturday, Sept. 25.
MILWAUKEE—Sunday, Sept. 26.

Arrangements are being made in Detroit to have Engdahl address a joint meeting at Packard auto plant. Engdahl will also hold conferences of worker correspondents in the cities that he visits.

Ruthenberg Will Speak at Gary Seventh Anniversary Celebration

GARY, Ind., Sept. 13.—A celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held Sunday evening, Sept. 26, at 7:30 p. m. at Spanish Hall, 14th Avenue and Madison St., Gary, Ind.

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak on "Seven Years of the Communist Movement in America." There will also be speakers in Yugoslav, Hungarian, and Russian. Besides the speakers an excellent and fitting musical program is being arranged. All militant workers of Gary are urged to attend and hear the inspiring messages that will be delivered there by the various speakers. Admission is free.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots.

Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

Michigan—The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, September 14:

Governor, William Reynolds.
Congress, 13th District, William Mollenhauer.
Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner.
Congress, 9th District, Daniel C. Holder.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania—The following were the candidates nominated:

Governor, H. M. Wicks.
Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills.
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins.
United States Senator, E. J. Cary.
State Legislature, first district, Ernest Careathers and Anna Weisman.
Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.
Seventh District, Margaret Yeager.
Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Sertic.

THE CHILDREN'S MOVEMENT

Resolution of the Org.-Bureau of the E. C. C. I. on the Communist Children's Movement.

1. The Communist children's movement which developed in most of the large countries of Europe and America, and in the Soviet Union and the Orient, is of great importance to the Communist parties from the viewpoint of the training of a new revolutionary generation living under post-war conditions. For the Communist Parties the Communist children's movement is a question of the revolutionary cadres of the future. In addition the unifying of the active leadership offers the possibility of carrying the class struggle into the school, and thus in the struggle against the ideology of the bourgeois school, developing proletarian class consciousness in the masses of workers' children. For this reason the Communist parties of all countries must devote particular attention to this field of work and aid the Young Communist Leagues to unite broad masses of workers' children and train them in a Communist spirit.

2. The Communist Party directs the Communist children's movement thru the Y. C. L., which is able to assign to this work young forces close to the children, and which already possesses considerable experience on this field.

The organization bureau of the E. C. C. I. considers correct the organizational basis of the Communist children's movement laid down at the last session of the enlarged executive of the Y. C. L. (nuclei in the schools, attended by the children, and in the factories where children work; development of the most extensive initiative from below and firm direction from above). The transition from the present narrowly exclusive work within the organization to mass activity for the winning of the unorganized children, as well as those at present belonging to opponent organizations, must be the chief task in the current activity of the Communist children's movement. This mass work must be based upon concrete children's demands on the field of the school struggle and for the betterment of the material situation of the children. The combination of these concrete children's demands with the general proletarian demands, and the support of the children by the proletarian adult organizations, are indisputable conditions for the success of this whole work.

3. The organization bureau of the E. C. C. I. records that the attention thus far devoted by most Communist parties to questions of the Communist children's movement has been utterly inadequate. It calls upon all the sections of the comintern to remedy this shortcoming in the immediate future. This attention, and the support to the Y. C. L. in its work among the children, must take on the following concrete forms:

(a) A systematic supervision of the work of the Y. C. L. among the children, by discussion of the questions of

the Communist children's movement in the party executives (from bottom to top), special conferences of party members (particularly of teachers), party conferences with suggestions as to practical ways and means for the support of this activity.

(b) Stressing in our propaganda the importance and necessity of extensive work for the Communist training of the children; taking Communist children into the Communist children's organizations, printing in the press of articles by well-known party functionaries, special columns devoted to the Communist children's movement, publication of children's letters, etc.

(c) Assigning of party forces for work on this field primarily in the directing organs of the children's movement (in the children's bureau, children's commission, children's committees of the Y. C. L. committees).

(d) The training of active workers for the Communist children's movement by means of introducing questions of Communist children's work into the program of the party schools, and thru the opening of short-term special courses (district and central) for the preparation of Communist children's movement leaders from among the active members of the Y. C. L.

(e) Questions of the misery, homelessness, exploitation and chauvinist training of the children should be raised by Communist parliamentary fractions, trade union fractions, and fractions in the parent-teacher and similar organizations.

(f) Propaganda regarding the success of the Communist children's movement in the Soviet Union, and assistance in establishing contact between the children of capitalist countries and those of the Soviet Union, in conjunction with the general campaign on behalf of the Soviet Union.

(g) Material support to the activity of the Communist children's organizations by setting aside a definite percentage of the regular membership dues or of special assessments and collections. Money at the disposal of the Children's League should be applied to the publication of literature, support of children's newspapers and periodicals, and training maintenance of the chief active members (courses, conferences, discussions), and for the initiation of various mass campaigns.

4. The organization bureau of the E. C. C. I. is of the opinion that the Communist parties of those countries in which Communist children's organizations already exist must, in the immediate future, get reports from the Y. C. L. on the status of this work, and on their part adopt a series of practical measures for the indications outlined above.

5. In those countries in which there is as yet no children's organization, or in which it is still very weak (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Italy, etc.), it is necessary that the Communist parties take all possible measures for the most rapid development of this work.

NEW YORK WOMEN SEEK TO RAISE MORE FUNDS FOR PASSAIC CHILDREN

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—"Children of the Passaic strike" will be the subject of speeches by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Leona Smith, Jeanette Stuart Poynts, and several women strikers at a big open air meeting on Saturday evening, Sept. 18, at 110 Street and 5th Ave.

More than 1,000 children have been fed daily at the kitchens maintained by the United Council of Working class Housewives with the help of the United Women Conference in Passaic. A new kitchen must be opened soon to replace that at the playground which has just been closed. Funds are needed to carry on this work. Whether the strikers will attain the victory which now seems within reach, depends on the continued feeding of the children. If the children are left to starve, the strikers will be forced back into the mills.

Contributions for the children's kitchens should be sent to the United Council of Working Class Housewives, 80 E. 11th St. Room 436.

A subscription to THE DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

SECY MORRISON OF A. F. OF L. ESTIMATES ONLY \$125,000 HAS BEEN SENT TO BRITISH STRIKERS

(By Federated Press Service)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—More than \$40,000 of trade unionists' contributions to the British miners' strike relief fund have been forwarded to London by Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, according to his own account of the matter. He will make a detailed report of the fund to the convention which opens Oct. 4 in Detroit. Meanwhile the sums pledged recently in various regions visited by members of the British miners' delegation continue to reach his office.

Morrison estimated that about \$125,000 has been sent to the British strikers from all trade union sources in America. The United Mine Workers and certain other organizations and the Women's Committee have sent their remittances direct to England.

SMITH TO TOTE SLUSH ODIOUS IN SENATE BATTLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 13.—Here in the town made famous by a certain Mr. Keeley of the convalescent home for willing-to-be-reformed alcoholics and of Frank L. Smith, protégé of Samuel Insull, the principal topic of conversation is the coming senatorial election, in which the native son, Smith, will play a dominating role.

Smith, after returning from the east where he was recuperating from an operation on where his appendix used to be, came out flat-footedly for Sam Insull and his contribution of \$200,000 to the senatorial campaign fund. The candidate declared he will be elected and seated.

Brennan Bedridden.

George E. Brennan is in a local hospital suffering from an injury to his knee. Brennan is making the prohibition law the chief issue in his campaign. Smith has not yet committed himself on the question. The latter is officially dry, while it is reported that in private life he is wet. On the other hand, Brennan is said to be privately dry tho politically wet.

Christen Trans-Atlantic Plane



The great Sikorsky bi-plane is shown here being christened by Mayor Walker of New York, preparatory to its attempted flight to Paris. The success of this venture will make commercial aviation between this country and Europe an accomplished fact. But it will be many years before anyone but the wealthiest plutocrats will be able to fly at ease over the expansive sea to Europe in a few hours.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID ANSWERS ATTACK OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The International Workers' Aid in the following statement answers the vicious attack of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council on the I. W. A. for its activities in behalf of the striking British coal miners:

I. W. A. Answer

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York has sent a letter to the delegates to that body attacking the International Workers' Aid for its collection of funds for the striking British miners. It is the opinion of the International Workers' Aid that such action comes with ill grace from the Central Trades and Labor Council in view of the record in regard to the question of support of the British Miners' Strike.

The International Workers' Aid is the American section of the Workers' International Relief, international organization thru which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sent for the relief of the British miners.

Cook's Telegram. After the strike of the miners had been under way for some weeks, the International Workers' Aid received the following cablegram from A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Union:

"On behalf British miners, hearty thanks I. W. A. Collecting money is great assistance. This action unites workers in their opposition against great capitalists' offensive. British miners defeat will be followed by defeat of workers in every country. Therefore miners of Britain must not be defeated. We appeal for further assistance. Trouble reached acute stage against united forces of British government and capitalists. Children suffer most under trouble. I. W. A. has been most helpful. We are using your funds to feed our children. They send you everlasting thanks. Our victory will be victory for all workers of the world."

"A. J. Cook" Upon receipt of this cablegram, the International Workers' Aid immediately doubled its efforts for funds for the British miners. It realized, however that its unassisted effort would not result in raising such aid as the British miners have a right to expect from the American labor movement and it therefore sent the following telegram to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, asking it to take up the question of British Miners' Relief:

Letter to President Green.

June 12, 1926.
"Wm. Green, President,
Executive Council,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C."

"International Workers' Aid thru its International organization and Secretary Cook of the British Miners' Union has received an urgent request to initiate a campaign in the United States for relief funds for the British miners. The International Workers' Aid has complied immediately and will do all in its power to support the splendid struggle of the million striking miners thru rushing relief funds to them. It has already forwarded the first thousand dollars. We urge that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor come to the aid of the miners by issuing a call to all local unions, central bodies, and international bodies to make contributions sending them if desired thru the execu-

tive council of the American Federation of Labor. We will be glad to co-operate in such a campaign. Realizing that organized labor movement of this country can be put solidly behind the fight of the British miners thru your action we urge you to help them win under the slogan, 'Not a Penny Off, Not a Minute On'."

"International Workers' Aid
Bishop William Montgomery Brown,
Chairman,
"Fred G. Biedenkapp, Secretary."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor took no action until four or five weeks later when it finally sent a circular letter to the local unions asking them to aid the British miners, but made no organized effort to raise funds.

Aided Strikers From Beginning. Now, nearly four months after the strike began, the American Federation of Labor has finally been induced thru the delegation of the British miners to take active steps to raise funds for the miners' strike. In contrast, the International Workers' Aid has carried on an extensive campaign from the very beginning in an effort to aid the miners in their splendid struggle.

We repeat, under these circumstances, it comes with ill grace from the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York which for nearly four months has ignored the British miners' strike to now make an attack upon an organization which has been aiding the miners from the beginning.

Even so, the International Workers' Aid welcomes the fact that at last the American Federation of Labor is really doing something to help the British miners. It will support all the strength of its organization the effort of the British miners' delegation to raise funds for the relief of the strikers.

Illinois American Legion Unit Holds Meet at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Illinois department of the American Legion is holding its eighth annual convention at the state arsenal here. Plans have been submitted to the organization's meet to launch a membership drive in an attempt to get more of those that were in the service during the world war into this "litterally heroes' movement."

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

SHORT STORY RAH, RAH BOYS OF COLLEGE LIFE

(Third installment.)
A CITY living for the sons of the rich. The news of the world gives way to commencement day in the press. Not news of new scientists that are graduating with high honors, not news about professors' results of the year, but news about the football team, about the fifty-yard dash, about the rubber magnate who came all the way from his summer estate in Florida to be with his son at commencement.

A whole state is in the throes of a strike. Men and women are beaten down, children are starving. The news is silent on this.

A rich man's son won a football game for a rich man's school. Two columns in the daily press.

A country is on the verge of revolt. That's not worth printing.

A rich man's son pulls a funny stunt during class day. An entire column and a picture on the back page.

Two working girls are violated on a state road and they mention the names of a couple of students. Suppress it! Blackmail!

The daughters of the rich weave a daisy chain and march thru their

campus. Every paper in the country carries the picture and a story.

It is late at night. There is a sudden drunken singing on the streets, rioting, wild laughter. The city stirs in its sleep and smiles—"Those college boys. They are such a happy bunch."

It is late at night and the factories of the college town blink at the moon with their wan yellow lights. They are filled with children and young people doing hard and dangerous work, wearing their bones out to lay up a fortune that the owners might send their sons and daughters to college. It is the youth blood of these young people and children that fills the fat money purses of the owners. It is their blood that sends the owners to college. It is their blood that stains the wine and buys the champagne with which the rich man's son celebrates his commencement night. It is their blood that keeps him young just like it was the blood of that shrunken little street sweeper that flushed and filled the cheeks of the class of '31.

—AUGUSTA SUNGAIL,
(The End.)

WORKERS WARNED OF VICIOUS OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

New York Commercial Issues War Cry

"Wherever possible, managements should take this opportunity to inaugurate the open shop," cries the New York Commercial, mouthpiece of the eastern financial interests, in an editorial July 10.

The importance to labor of this declaration of war demands its publication in full:

"Now is the Time to Open Shop."

"The immediate outlook is for a decided increase in the number and importance of labor disturbances. During the coming few months there will be an increasing number of strikes, and the number of demands for higher wages or shorter hours will be considerably enlarged. Evidence of this increase is even now visible, but today's visibility will prove, in our opinion, only the start to greater proportions that will probably reach their peak in September or October.

Caution is Urged.

"In some cases or where particular conditions prevail it would not be wisdom for managements to precipitate open shop acceptance directly out of a clear, blue union sky. In a great many other cases, however, a demand for advanced wages or the threat of a strike would be all the justification needed to throw overboard the adherence to unionism and inaugurate the open-shop American plan.

Denounces Union Shop.

"Totally disregarding the merits of the open-shop system and the utter lack of merit of the closed shop, such action at this time would be backed by the fact that the status of the employed is better today than at any time since the slump of 1920; that the decline in commodity prices since the first of the year has more than neutralized the slight upward trend in living costs, and that the average number of hours worked and the average weekly earnings have been higher this year than at any time since 1922. All of which means that demands for advanced wages or decreased hours of work are entirely out of place at this time. That such demands will be made, however, abundant evidence indicates.

"That wherever possible managements should take this opportunity to inaugurate the open shop is also unquestioned by every one having at heart the welfare of American industry."—New York Commercial, July 10, 1926.

200 Italians Caught on Way Into Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 13.—Canadian authorities have balked an attempt to smuggle about 200 Italians into Canada, it became known today with the arrival of the Italian steamer Dori.

Immigration officials co-operating with the royal mounted police took the Italian immigrants into custody and seized the ship's papers. The immigrants, all of whom had paid heavily to be smuggled into Canada, had all been landed at Mill Cove, on St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia.

Stage Employees Gain Raise.

NEW ORLEANS—(FP)—The Allied Stage Employees union signed a 2-year contract with the New Orleans theaters and picture houses providing for a progressive advance in wages during the life of the contract. About 700 men are affected.

We will send sample copies of THE DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

De Rivera Declares Mutineers Will Be Severely Punished

MADRID, Sept. 13.—"The leaders of the rebellion are going to be punished severely," says Dictator Primo de Rivera, thus giving a different angle on the matter of punishment of the military mutineers, whom last week it was rumored the king had prevented de Rivera from excessively punishing.

Regarding the establishing of a parliamentary democracy in government, de Rivera is equally hard-boiled. He says:

"A parliamentary, democratic government may come eventually but there is still much to do before the people are ready for it."

The "patriotic union" which is dragging out reluctant electors to force a vote supporting the government in the plebiscite now going on, reports that 139,541 "votes" were cast in the first two days. Rivera, who has arranged the rules of the game so that no votes can be cast against the government, claims a "great success."

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(FP)—Sotway Mills strikers, fighting a 10% wage out, rejected the management's offer of a 5% cut. Weavers are out and dyers may be called out, United Textile Workers officials declare.

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DISCUSS LABOR PARTY QUESTION IN CONNECTICUT

Resolution Presented at State Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 13.—The resolution for a labor party, introduced by the painters' locals of New Haven and supported by painters and other unions from all over the state, stirred the state convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Speak for Labor Party.

Morris Rohinsky of New Haven, George Mott of Stamford and John Vanietty of New Britain led the fight for the adoption of the resolution. The speakers pointed out in a very clear way the need of an independent political party of the workers. It was pointed out by one delegate after another that in the state of Connecticut the power of the government headed by both republican and democratic parties was used to break strikes by issuing sweeping injunctions.

In Willimantic it was shown an injunction crippled a strike that was very promising in the beginning. The famous case of the railroad strike, that of conviction of Schleifer, was also recalled. The speakers also spoke of the infamous Danbury hatters decision.

Wire Pulling.

It was clear in the beginning that the resolution would have much support from the delegates when the old guard got on the job and began to pull the wires. The boogie man of Communism was immediately dragged out on the scene.

President O'Mara stated that he will fight any attempt at political action. O'Mara then charged that the whole scheme of the labor party was worked out by the Communists. Many of the trade union delegates who signed the resolution stated that they were not members of any political party and the charge made by O'Mara is obviously not true.

In a Tight Fix.

O'Mara was in a very tight fix and had to lean on socialists for support. O'Mara stated that the socialist leaders such as Norman Thomas, when questioned by him at the lecture in New Haven, stated that it is industrial and not political action which is important, and that such of this type are welcome in the federation and not the Communists, who want independent political action. However, in spite of the treacherous act of the socialist party officials many socialist delegates voted for the resolution. The fraternal delegate of the socialist party had nothing to say.

Milwaukee Union to Levy Assessment for British Mine Strike

By GREGORY BRODONICH

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—The Hod Carriers' Building and Laborers' Union, Local 113, are going to help the heroic British mine strikers, in spite of their own bad circumstances, and have carried a motion to assess each member 50 cents. A good spirit of solidarity was shown by the brothers and the assessment will net about \$350 for the strikers.

Union Forces Chamber of Commerce to Quit

WAUKEGAN, Sept. 13.—Non-union clothing factories are no longer welcomed by the Waukegan chamber of commerce, its secretary indicates. The chamber has been kept busy by the trouble its oneshop guests are having with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which followed the runaway shops from Chicago. Members of the chamber also fear that the union spirit may spread from the needle trade to their steel wire, asbestos, chemical, envelope and radio factories.

YORK, S. C.—(FP)—Another black smear on the pages of South Carolina's prison system has been marked at York in the killing of William Marquardt, young convict, shot to death while in a delirious condition. It was brought on by inhuman treatment by chain gang guards.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

By Jas. H. Dolsen.

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PULLMAN PORTERS' REFERENDUM WILL BEAT COMPANY SCHEME TO REPRESENT ITS OWN EMPLOYEES

The Railway Mediation Board will very soon have before it the claim of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for higher wages. The claim will involve the recognition of the union because the Pullman Co. which employs practically all the sleeping car porters and maids in the United States will claim that its company union is the proper representative of the men.

The law provides that an attempt at an agreement must be made by the union before it can bring its case before the board, and this formality will take a little time. The initial move will occur within the next fifteen days.

The struggle nearly came to a head five months ago when the union with eighty percent of the twelve thousand porters and maids on American railroads already in its ranks was planning action before the railroad labor board. The dissolution of this board and the substitution of the mediation board delayed matters, and both the union and the employers have spent the time in preparation.

Always Growing.

The union, said G. A. Price, the financial secretary of Chicago division, in his headquarters at 3118 Giles Ave. to a representative of THE DAILY WORKER yesterday, has continued to gain in numbers. It was thought right to increase the initiation fee recently from five dollars to ten dollars, while leaving the dues the same, one dollar a month.

This was done to equalize the burden, since those who had the courage and undertook the expense of starting the union should expect a little greater initial financial support to it from those who came later and profited by all the work done by the pioneers. Unionism is a new thing to Negro workers, said Price, and it may be that some of the porters are repelled by this raising of the initiation, low as it is still compared with the benefits received. But even at that the porters continue to join, the union is growing.

Company's Last Trick.

The company's strategy now is to place a porter on the so-called "board of industrial relations" of its "plan of employee representation." Up until the company officials got the idea of pretending to represent their own men before the government mediation commission, there had been no porter on the board.

The man who now sits on it is supposed to have been freely elected by the some central committee of the company union. This committee is composed of eleven men, two-thirds of whom, says Price, are stool pigeons.

The porter who now occupies a seat on the company union "board of industrial relations" is likewise a company man, chosen because he can be relied on to betray his fellow workers, and hopelessly in the minority, one vote out of ten, in case he should suffer a change of heart and decide to go straight.

Union Has Evidence.

When the company appears before the railroad mediation board with its dummy union which now includes a porter in the administration, and asks to be allowed to deal with it and decide the wages of the porters, it will find that a huge majority of the Pullman company employees have already voted against the company union and in favor of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in a poll now being taken by an organization of New York statisticians headed by Stuart Chase.

Complete Referendum.

The union aids in the distribution of the questionnaires or ballot blanks, but the blanks themselves were sent out and the results tabulated by the professional statisticians. The blank states in introduction:

"The results of this referendum as a whole may be used before the board of mediation created by the new railroad labor act. Will you cooperate by answering these questions carefully according to directions? You assume no risk by answering this questionnaire, since the law provides that your name shall not be revealed, except to the mediation board."

The Men Decide.

After several questions about working conditions, preference as to a monthly assignment instead of a mileage basis of pay, pay for preparatory time, terminal time, delays, doubling, etc., a regular wage for extra por-

Organization Means Strength

By D. BORISOFF.

GARY, Ind., Sept. 13.—The new home of the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of Gary, Indiana, Local No. 31, is finished. The local is moving into it Monday, Sept. 13, a lucky day for the local.

The local was started some time in 1917 as a sister local of the Hammond Local No. 41. At that time the membership of the local was about 20. The present membership is almost 1,000.

At the beginning some of the wage rates were as low as 25-30c per hour. The organization due to its strength was able to raise this miserable wage to \$1.10 at the present time.

Local No. 81 unites within its ranks workers of different races, nationalities, languages. The strength of the local is in the fact that these workers recognized that they are brothers suffering under the same oppression of the exploiters of labor.

The credit for the achievements of the union belongs to the rank and file who were not afraid to organize, to present demands for better conditions and to cast aside the stupid racial prejudices, which are fostered by the enemies of the workers in general.

G. O. P. WORRIED OVER LINEUP IN NEXT CONGRESS

Struggle Inside Party Ranks Dangerous

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The words of confidence are coming from the presidential summer White House at Paul Smith's it is no secret that the G. O. P. is worried over the outlook for a safe majority in the next senate.

The defeat of Lenroot in Wisconsin, a Coolidge stalwart, and the almost certain election of Blaine, an anti-world counter and anti-Volsteadite is a severe blow for the administration.

Butler's Prospects Dark.

In Massachusetts an independent republican is able to run against Senator Butler, the generalissimo of the G. O. P. This would give David I. Walsh, democrat a chance to win.

In New York, a dry republican threatens to run against Senator Wadsworth, making the election of the democrat candidate a possibility.

Trouble also looms in Oregon where the defeated republican candidate for the senatorial nomination declares that his hat will be in the ring when the ballots are cast in November.

Campaign Strategy.

Democrats are charging the administration with holding off another tax reduction until 1927, so that the relief would be fresh in the minds of taxpayers prior to the next presidential campaign.

Governor Alex J. Groesbeck of Michigan is seeking a renomination for fourth term on the G. O. P. ticket in the primaries next Tuesday. His opponent is Mayor Green of Ionia. In view of the bitter factional struggle in the republican camp the democrats expect their man to sneak in.

Seeks Third Term.

Governor Ritchie of Maryland, democrat, is seeking a third term and is meeting with some opposition. Ritchie's name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency on the democrat ticket in 1927.

The Ku Klux Klan is lined up with the official G. O. P. machine in the bitter primary campaign struggle in Colorado. Charles W. Waterman is contesting the republican nomination with Senator Rice W. Means. The latter is directing head of the state K. K. K.

Majority of French Elementary Teachers Members of the Union

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A majority of the teachers in the elementary schools of France now belong to the National Union of Teachers, which affiliated in 1921 with the General Confederation of Labor thru the Federation of Employees in the Public Services. While the teachers' local unions have not in all cases, as yet, operated with local trade councils, they have taken out a total of 64,050 cards of affiliation with the General Confederation of Labor.

This development, one of the most significant in French labor unionism since the war, is expected to stimulate the interest of French boys and girls in the working class struggle which France anticipates in the next two decades.

Cotton Speedingup Is Cause of Depression

Increased productivity of cottonmill labor, more than curtailment of the market for cotton goods, is responsible for the wholesale unemployment and part-time which has characterized the textile industry since 1920. Per capita consumption of cotton cloth has increased 9% from 66 yards in 1914 to 72.5 yards in 1923. But according to the Assn. of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the gain in productivity per worker since 1900 is about 22%. This has been due in considerable measure to a 500% increase in the capitalization of the industry, with each worker required to tend more machinery. The capitalization of the industry per worker is now about \$4,000 compared with \$1120 in 1900. Each worker is required today to produce enough surplus to pay a return on this larger capital.

Cottonmill activity throughout the country reached a low point for the year in July with the industry operating at about 79% of single shift capacity. This marks a curtailment of 23% from February when operation averaged 102.3% of single-shift capacity. It is 6 1/2% below July 1925, when the average was 84.6%.

Northern mills as usual were hard-hit by lack of sufficient orders. The average hours of operation during July in the entire New England group was only 116, compared with an average of 249 in the cotton-growing states where wages are low and hours of work long.

The extremely reduced activity in July is probably due in part to concerted action to limit over-production planned at a meeting of cotton manufacturers in June.

Send us the name and address of a progressive worker to whom we can send a sample copy of THE DAILY WORKER.

BAKERS' CONVENTION RECOGNIZES FIGHT ON FOOD TRUST AS MAIN PROBLEM; RELIES ON PUBLICITY

The nineteenth triennial convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America has adjourned with all of the delegates impressed with the necessity for increasing the pace of the fight against the Ward Bread trust.

The general executive board in its statement to the membership of the union as to the results of the convention does not hesitate to place the combat with the Ward octopus as the most important matter under consideration.

The joint report to the convention of the international executive officials and the general executive board devotes most of its space to a consideration of the long struggle with Ward, and with his subsidiary concerns. It recites the fact that for at least eight years before 1917, the union carried on an organizing and publicity campaign against this greatest baking corporation, and with some measure of success, for the plants in Chicago and Newark were unionized, though the rest of Ward's bakeries were open shops.

Ward Once Unionized.

The union reached its peak of growth during the war years and those immediately following, and brought such pressure on Ward that his whole system, plants in almost every large city east of the Mississippi was unionized, and this condition lasted until the open shop drive in all industries encouraged the constantly growing corporation to throw off its contractual relations with the Bakery and Confectionery workers.

The failure of the local unions in the international to concentrate their negotiating power in the hands of the executive board, or of the international officials, helped the company in this effort to bring in the open shop.

Ward Goes Scab.

After minor skirmishing, the entire Ward system was declared open shop by its managers in 1923, and in spite of bitterly fought local strikes, which the International aided to the best of its ability, it has maintained scab conditions and wages appreciably lower than the union scale until the present.

The bakers' wage scale varies in different parts of the country but Chicago may be taken as a typical example. In Chicago the union shops use expert journeymen bakers, and pay \$40 per week for eight hours work per day. Ward's plants here pay their slaves who do the baking about \$28 per week, but not on a weekly basis. They pay from 50 to 65 cents per hour, and no pay for hours not worked. The worker never knows when he comes on shift how much of a day he is going to get out of it.

Furthermore, he comes to work under the Ward plan, which is a modified Taylor system for speeding the worker by running the mixing machines faster, shifting the rate of pay according to production, and working overtime during the Friday rush period up to seventeen or eighteen hours a day instead of placing extra men on the crew.

Tell The World.

As the Ward trust has become more and more of a monopoly, the union has resorted more and more to publicity as a weapon against it. The monopoly feature not only works to prevent unionizing of independent shops drawn into the circle of influence of the Ward outfit, but it injures the public of which the bakers form a part with adulterated bread, poisonous food put on sale by such a strong capitalistic power that it is above the law.

The Bakers and Confectionery workers convention approved of a publicity campaign to expose thru local unions and federations the use of plaster of paris and other bleaching agents in Ward's bread.

Pamphlets and circulars, posters and articles are to be used. International Secretary Chas. Hohman is in charge of the drive and the convention appointed a committee to co-operate

AUTO FACTORY WAGES INCREASE JUST ENOUGH TO KEEP WORKERS IN SHOPS WHERE SPEED IS FAST

America's automobile workers averaged \$36.37 a week in the autumn of 1925; according to a detailed survey of wages and hours in the industry by the U. S. department of labor. This is a gain of about 10% over 1922, the date of the department's previous survey. It means about \$1890 for a full year's work if the wage earner is lucky enough to work 52 weeks without lay-offs.

The average hourly wage in 1925 was 72.3c compared with 65.7c in 1922. In both years the workers averaged just over 50 hours a week. The survey covers 144,362 employees in plants producing automobiles, bodies and parts. This is about one-third of the entire industry. Women employees number only 3432 of the total. Women averaged 46.7c an hour and \$23.40 a week, compared with 72.9c and \$36.67 for men.

The average weekly earnings of 18 important auto crafts, as ascertained by the government in 1922 and 1925, were:

Weekly Auto Wages	1922	1925
Assemblers, final	\$33.32	\$36.62
Assemblers, motor	33.03	37.20
Bench hands	33.47	35.94
Blacksmiths	40.54	47.47
Drillpress operators	31.96	35.82
Grinding Mach. oper.	35.47	38.33
Helpers	26.95	30.69

COMPANY UNIONS AND LABOR SPY IN SAME FAMILY

Many Corporations Use Both Methods

By ROBERT W. DUNN, Federated Press.

LABOR spies and company unions are complementary devices used against trade unions by many American corporations. This fact is again emphasized by a series of articles now appearing in the Daily News, a Passaic, N. J. paper. The articles are written by Harvey G. Ellerd of the personnel department of Armour & Co. and are intended to bolster up the company union idea among the striking textile workers who refuse to return to the tyranny of "employee representation" at the Forstmann and Huffman mills, or to accept the offer of a company union now made by the Botany Mills.

"New Relationship."

ELLERD's article of course makes no mention of labor spies. Instead they reek with phrases touching on the "new relationship between employer and employee," "the rule of reason" and "co-operation and better feelings." He is describing the workings of the company union committees in the Armour stock yards, where undercover operatives and spies have been aiding the company union, during the last few years, in wiping out the last vestiges of the real labor unionism achieved in war days.

In Passaic likewise detectives and company unionism have been co-operating to liquidate trade unionism. Other great American corporations where the spy and the "newer methods of labor co-ordination" have been used without any suggestion of inconsistency are many of the railroads, such as the Pennsylvania, the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Long Island, the Boston and Maine, the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Great Northern and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. On the latter road the notorious Sherman corporation, Engineers—America's premier labor spy service, installed and developed the company union system among the shop craft workers.

Spies Everywhere.

ELABORATE espionage and company union systems are used side by side on some of the leading street and electric lines. Among such are the Interborough Rapid Transit company of New York, the Brooklyn-Manhattan corporation of the same city, the Kansas City Railways, the Louisville Railway, the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. of Minneapolis, and the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.

Of the more than 700 miscellaneous corporations that now employ the latest "employee representation" devices to forestall and defeat trade unionism the following are known to have used the "inside undercover man," either hired directly or through one of the several hundred detective or engineering services now sharing in American prosperity: The International Paper Co.; Sheffield Farms milk distributors of New York; Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.; Wheeling Steel corporation and Bethlehem Steel corporation. In the current issue of Labor Age Louis Budenz gives a close-up of the company union plus spy system in force at the Lackawanna plant of Bethlehem Steel.

Some More.

OTHER company union and spy employers are Du Pont, de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, Delaware; Borden Farms Products Co. of New York; Davis Coal and Coke Co. of Maryland; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron; Hooker Electro-Chemical Co. of Niagara Falls, presided over by Elton H. Hooker, president of the American Defense Society; the Inter-type corporation of Brooklyn; Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass.; Phelps Dodge corporation of Bisbee, Arizona; Pacific Steamship Co. of Seattle; the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and Indiana; the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. of East Pittsburgh and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

The Pullman Co. employs the spy system as an auxiliary to the company union. In its efforts to organize the Negro workers the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has run into dozens of spies and stools the Pullman Co. is using against the trade union and in behalf of the company organization.

The Blacklist.

MANY of the company-unionized corporations, such as the Forstmann and Huffman Co. of Passaic, also use an effective blacklist in connection with the operations of the central spying and employment agency.

A few company union firms, such as the Dennison Manufacturing Co. of Framingham, Mass. and the Dutches Bleachery of Wappinger Falls, N. Y., use no spies, their owners and managers being opposed to espionage on ethical grounds. But the great majority of companies with company unions have the spy adjunct, either employing undercover agents directly as a part of the plant police department, or hiring them through one of the big "labor engineering and survey" agencies, such as Sherman or the Corporations Auxiliary Co.

A subscription to THE DAILY WORKER for one month to the members of your union is a good way. Try it.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$3.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$8.50 six months \$12.00 per year \$7.50 six months \$5.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL {
WILLIAM F. DUNNE { Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB {
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The Wrong Kind of a United Front

An International Labor News Service report informs us with joy that the Central Labor Council and the chamber of commerce of Streator, Illinois, have buried the hatchet of discord which they have been swinging at each other for several years and united to give a fitting welcome to the Illinois State Federation of Labor convention which will open its sessions in that city next Monday.

No doubt this action will be seized upon as a topic for soulful speeches on the growing love that is developing between "capital and labor." The corrupt bureaucrats who have sold themselves to Sam Insull and his favorite son, Frank L. Smith; the boon companions of the Peabody Coal Company tool, Frank Farrington; the errand boys of governor Len Small, will have little to say about the big issues mining regions, about the strike in Passaic, New Jersey, or the coal mining regions, about the strike in Passaic, New Jersey, or about the treachery of the British Trade Union Council in betraying the miners.

They hold their yearly meetings to exhibit themselves to the capitalists and demonstrate that they are a force to be reckoned with when the politicians of capitalism are making up the payroll.

The progressive delegates to the state convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor have a splendid opportunity this year to put Walker, Olander and their confederates on record on issues that must appeal to every intelligent worker. The workers of Illinois would be interested to know whether Walker and Company still support Frank L. Smith, the exposed slush-fund political tool of Sam Insull or what they have to say about the sell-out of Frank Farrington to the Peabody Coal Company.

A united front between chambers of commerce and central labor councils is alright in the eyes of the labor bureaucrats. But a united front of all workingclass organizations to advance the interests of the workers thru industrial or political action is obnoxious to them.

Production in Soviet Russia

The March number of the Monthly Circular of the Labor Research Department, London, comments on the remarkable growth of production in Russia in contrast to the industrial stagnation which is evident in other countries of Europe.

The following excerpt from the above named official publication of the Trade Union Congress should carry more conviction than the doleful concoctions that appear in the capitalist press hostile to the Soviet Union:

"While unemployment in Germany, England and several of the smaller European countries has been rising steadily, and for several months has been at a level which affects a very large proportion of the workers in each country, the number of industrial workers in Russia has been steadily increasing."

We learn from the same source that the average monthly output of coal which was 1,315,000 in the year 1923-24, increased to 2,056,000 in the seven months from October 1925 to April 1926.

It is pointed out that this development in the coal industry has nothing to do with the British mining strike as the figures do not cover the period since the British strike started. And unlike the workers of other countries the Russian coal miners, and transport workers refused to dig or ship coal for England.

The level of coal production in the Soviet Union has now reached 86 per cent of the level of production in 1913 while British production before the present crisis was approximately only 85 per cent of the 1913 figure.

This development has taken place despite credit strangulation by the international bankers, who have spoon-fed the industries of all capitalist countries since the end of the war.

Even the population of Russia has passed the pre-war figure according to the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

Allies of the British

A London dispatch to the New York Times contains the following two sentences which shed a revealing light on the kind of support the British imperialists rely upon to aid them in the fight against the growing power of the national liberation movement in China, as led by the Cantonese government forces:

"A further complication in the situation, moreover, is the fact that the Chinese engaged in the fight against the British naval units belonged to the faction favored by the British, since it is fighting the Cantonese 'red' government, to which Great Britain is unfriendly."

"The river pirates with whom British merchant skippers got into a wrangle a few days ago, thus precipitating the fight in which the British navy suffered casualties, are considered here as no better than ordinary pirates."

From which we are to conclude that river pirates are a degree better than ordinary pirates so long as they fight on the side of British imperialism. If they run amuck and shoot some British, they are just "ordinary pirates." But any old pirate will do to fight the Cantonese.

James A. Flaherty, supreme knight of the "kluxers" of Columbus, called on Calvin Coolidge with the object of inducing the administration to intervene in Mexico in behalf of the pope. Flaherty's name is suspiciously Irish, yet this papal crawler never lifted his voice against the terrorism of the Black and Tans in Ireland who were the instruments of "protestant England" in crushing the people of "catholic Ireland."

Earl P. Charlton, vice-president of Woolworth and Company and owner of cotton mills told President Coolidge that the country is prosperous outside of a few spots. The five and ten cent store magnate boasted that his stores are doing a \$250,000,000 business this year. How much of this prosperity will go into the pockets of his miserably paid store girls?

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

A Whiff of Gas

By T. J. O'Flaherty

Oscar McNapp was as fine a specimen of Scotch-Irish-American humanity as ever slung a hook over his shoulder on a dock or tipped a roll of print paper on a hand truck.

At the age of 26 Oscar looked forward to a long and happy life for no reason whatever. He was in good health and his unusual strength made him popular with every gang foreman in the freight sheds where he worked.

Up at six in the morning, with an hour for lunch, home at six in the evening, stopping for a beer on the way—that was Oscar's daily schedule. And when he had his supper in the boardinghouse and washed himself, he was off with the lads for an evening's quiet drinking or perhaps he would visit Molly Anderson, the Swedish living-out girl that Oscar met one day at the beach and got to know, as young people will.

There was nothing Oscar liked better in the line of work these days than to tackle a carload of hay with a good gang and empty it in jig time. In the freight sheds the hay gang was envied. But it was no job for weaklings. There were five in the gang and they had four cars to unload before noon. One man breaking out the hay—sometimes it is packed so tight and swollen with moisture that it is almost impossible to open the doors. Another man at the pile on the shed floor and three men on the trucks. With a good bunch of lads the four cars could be emptied by 11 a. m. and the boys could adjourn to MacHooligan's pub and have the dust in their throats washed away by 12 noon when the whistles blew for lunch.

Oscar got tired of the boarding-house grub and its social atmosphere after his nineteenth visit to Molly. He was a rather demure fellow and hated the idea of getting married. But he changed his mind. Indeed, it was Molly's charming society rather than what she served Oscar from her employer's larder that urged him to put a ring on her finger. Which he finally did.

The boys from the shed were at the wedding and Oscar was wished all kinds of good luck, including unlimited prosperity. Oscar did not disappoint his friends. What could a poor fellow do? Neither one had heard of Malthus and both were Catholics.

Settled down in a tenement flat within a ten-minute walk from the freight shed, Oscar started the second lap of his life. Things seemed much better now. The work was just as hard. The pay was just as small. "It is as easy to feed two mouths as one," Tim Mulligan used to say, but Oscar did not think so, after what

ever Molly had saved was gone. Not that Oscar was a spendthrift, but what could a fellow save out of \$9 a week? He had his schooner of beer as usual, but he missed the weekly trips to the burlesque show. It was not the right kind of a place to take a decent woman to. So Oscar and Molly began to go to church on Saturday nights. It was a cheap way of killing time.

Molly often suggested to Oscar that other men were getting along and making money. Oscar was not dumb. He secured a job as a freight clerk, but the company did not raise his salary.

The boss said: "Oh, hell; anybody who can write his name can do this work."

It was a cleaner job and Oscar did not have to wear his overalls. He would stick his pencil behind his ear and swagger home at the wives of other freight handlers could see him. Molly was proud of this for a while. It was nice to have a "clerk" for a husband while the other women had just laborers.

Pretty soon Molly began to get dissatisfied. She was going to have a baby and increasing the population is a costly luxury. The priest told Molly that god was kind to her. Oscar was rather proud of himself, too, there was nothing unusual about being the father of a child.

The baby came along. It was baptized. This cost money. The priest got his and Oscar had to celebrate. Yet everything was still good. Because Oscar was young and Molly was, still desirable. She would meet her husband at the door when he came from work and skip into the kitchen from whence came an agreeable odor of roast beef or bacon and cabbage. Oscar would then feel that he amounted to something, too, he often felt like knocking the boss' head off when he bawled him out because the gang did not empty the car on time.

Oscar would tell those things to his wife sometimes. "I am no slave-driver and nobody will ever see me rushing the gang," Oscar would say proudly. Molly would say nothing, but she thought much. Another child was coming, but Oscar's pay remained stationary.

Year followed year and Oscar and Molly grew old. Seven children were born to them. The four eldest were now working. The girls were stenographers and the boys worked in grocery stores. Oscar thought one of the boys should be a priest and the other a doctor. He thought the girls should become nuns or marry business men. Whatever they did was little good to Oscar, because they had their own troubles. Oscar was still working in the freight shed when he was 55. By this time all his children were

shifting for themselves. He did not know where most of them were. Only his youngest visited them occasionally.

One evening the general foreman in the shed informed Oscar that he would have to go on the night shift or get back on the truck, with a day gang. He was not as accurate as he used to be and there was not so much rush at night. Oscar was flabbergasted.

"Is this the way you treat me after all my years of service to the company?" he asked the foreman.

"Is isn't my fault, Oscar," replied the foreman. "I am pushed for results and unless I push somebody else I get pushed out. Anyhow," he said, trying to be funny, "you are now an old man and you might as well work nights as be home," jabbing Oscar in the ribs with a pencil.

Oscar had to take the night job. But he caught cold and almost died. When he was able to leave the house again, Oscar was a wreck of his former self. He went to the company's office and reported for work. The boss informed him that his place was filled, but if he waited a while there might be something for him.

Oscar haunted the company's employment office, but there was nothing doing. Strong young men, full of energy, laughing and joking, stood with hooks on their shoulders waiting for the 7 o'clock whistle to blow every morning, as old Oscar made his daily application for work. But why should the company hire an old man when young blood was available?

"Unless you get a job soon," said Molly to Oscar one morning after he returned from a fruitless quest for employment, "I don't know what we will do."

Tears came from Oscar's eyes. He thought of the distant days when he first saw Molly at the beach. How appealing she looked. Full of vitality. And how she admired him. What dreams they had! Health and youth was theirs. The future could take care of itself. They lived good lives. Brought forth children, were loyal to each other. But now they were old and

In the early hours of the morning on the Daily Messenger the night editor handed a news item to one of his subordinates.

"Slap a one-line ten-point cap bold-face head on this and mark the story six-point boldface for a filler!"

The story read:

"Oscar McNapp, 60 years old, a laborer formerly employed at the northwestern sheds of the Chicago, Racine and Waukegan Railroad Company, was found asphyxiated in his room yesterday. His wife, Molly, said he was dependent because he was out of work."

WILL AMERICAN CENSORS KILL THE GREAT HISTORICAL MOVIE OF RUSSIAN NAVAL REBELLION?

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(EP)—Are American workers to see the film which has won Douglas Fairbanks' highest praise? Repeatedly since the movie star saw Potemkin in Berlin he has declared the picture "the greatest ever made." Berlin audiences are seeing a modified version of the original playing in Russia. London and other English cities may suffer the same fate.

Journalists Enthusiastic.

New York journalists who saw the film in a showing arranged by Amorg Trading Corp., holder of American rights of the film, and the Film Arts Guild, were enthusiastic, but did not put their opinions into print to help batter down the censorship.

Potemkin is a page from history graphically and beautifully presented. The armed cruiser Prince Potemkin lay off Odessa when the 1905 revolution was attempted in Russia against the czar. The sailors heard of the stirring ashore and rebelled against their harsh officers, bad conditions and particularly the maggoty meat which the ship's doctor passed as fit food.

When the officers ordered the shooting down of discontented ones, one sailor cried out to the firing squad not to shoot their brothers and the fight was on. The sailors seized the ship from their officers and threw them overboard along with the wormy meat. They elected a committee of 26 to take charge.

Revolt at Odessa.

But the sailor who had cried "Brothers," had been shot dead by the chief officer, before the latter was seized. The sailor's body was taken ashore at night—one of the finest pieces of photographic artistry in the film—and left on the fisherman's dock with an explanatory note pinned to his breast. All day long lines of workers, men and women, filed down the seemingly endless steps and out the breakwater to view the body.

Then the cossacks came and all night there was firing in the town. Workers were shot down in cold blood—helpless mothers and children. When the sailors on Potemkin heard of it they turned their guns against the cossacks on the hilltop and bombarded them until there was quiet among the sharpshooters and cossacks.

Movie Shows Naval Dash.

Officers from the ship had managed to swim ashore, however, and summoned the rest of the admiral's fleet. Potemkin turned its nose seaward and when within range signalled for the sailors on the other ships to join them. In fear the fleet officers ordered their ships to right-about.

The film ends suddenly with the sailors shouting, "Hurrah!" to one another.

other from ship to ship and only the final caption gives brief indication of the historical end of the incident. The caption says that Potemkin was finally interned in a Roumanian port.

Rakovsky Aided Rebels. — What happened in history was that Odessa fell into the hands of the army and the sailors could not longer get food from shore. They steamed to a Roumanian port and were refused aid. They went back to Theodosia, a Russian port, and commanded food with their guns but when a group of the sailors tried to seize three coal barges for much needed fuel they were shot down.

The ship returned to Roumania and thru Christian Rakovsky, now ambassador from Soviet Russia to France, who was then in Roumania, the sailors negotiated the turning over of the ship to the Roumanian government.

Will U. S. Censors Kill It?

That is the story of the film and that is history, but whether it is acceptable history to the censors of movies in the United States remains to be seen. As for its being a work of art, censors seem to know nothing of art in their choice of what the American film public may see.

Potemkin is a thrilling working class picture of historical value as well as artistic value and American workers should demand that they not be deprived of this film made by Sov-Kino, the Russian movie trust.

Amsterdam Union of Land Workers Meets At Geneva, Sept. 28

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GENEVA, Sept. 13.—Farm laborers will meet in Geneva Sept. 28-30 in the congress of the International Landworkers' Federation, one of the sections of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Topics to be discussed include the regulation of wages and working conditions of farm laborers by means of collective agreements and legislation; the right of laborers in agriculture to combine, and means of protection of workers in the agricultural industry.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

delegate to the league of nations. The latter listened and twiddled his thumb. He heard that kind of thing before. After the various delegates threw their hats in the air and predicted that war was only a horrible memory, Stresemann, the German, and Briand, the Frenchman, agreed that talking disarmament and disarming were two different propositions. Then both got into a corner and discussed a Franco-German treaty. John Bull's agents cocked their ears and wondered.

JOHN THOMAS SCOPES, defendant in the famous evolution trial in Dayton, Tennessee, may not have to pay that \$100 fine imposed on him by the trial judge after a jury of mountaineers found him guilty of teaching that said mountaineers were only separated from their gorilla ancestors by only a few million years. Somebody dug up an old provision from the state constitution which prohibits a trial judge from imposing a fine of over \$50 on a defendant. Perhaps Tennessee has a stomach full of unenviable notoriety by now.

BETTER play with fire than get mixed up with Almee McPherson! Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman, who offered herself as a sacrifice for Almee by declaring she was the mysterious "Mrs. X" of the cottage by the sea with Almee's radio operator, was arrested for writing worthless checks. Commenting on the arrest, Almee said: "She seemed such a lovely woman and a fine character. I would have believed anything she said. I really can't understand it. We can, but we'll be blessed if we understand how Almee got away with the money she swindled from her fool followers after telling them a fake story about her adventure."

NO doubt the association for the protection of the United States from the pope will jump on the story of the four nuns who were caught with \$5,000 worth of dutiable goods crossing the Canadian border into the United States. The sisters at first declared they had nothing for the customs, so they were searched. The officers found lace sewed into specially made petticoats. The nuns were at a loss to know how the lace got there. And the officers were considerably more amazed when they found babies' clothes with the lace, the priests' garments and the table linens. Now, surely, the New Menace will have something to guess about.



J. Arnold Ross is a wealthy independent California oil operator who was first Jim Ross, a teamster and then a merchant before he went into the oil business. Bunney, his son, is a sensitive boy, learning the oil business and now demands of the men will be granted and Bunney is very happy. Bunney is now a carpenter in the new Watkins field and his sister Ruth is keeping house for him. The Watkins field is really Bunney's and he has been made very wealthy thru the bringing in of a great well which has grown to fourteen derricks. In the meantime war with Germany looms and the men in the oil field under the leadership of an organizer for the Oil Workers' Union, Tom Axton, prepare to strike for an eight-hour day and a raise in wages. Paul becomes a leader of the strikers and a battle is on between the oil workers and the Oil Operators' Association which supplies thugs and gunmen to the various operators, including Dad, during the strike. Bunney is back at school and receives the reports only thru the press. He is somewhat sympathetic to the strikers and doesn't believe the columns printed in the press about the strikers. Bunney goes back to the field and gets a chance to talk with Paul who has now become a strike leader and editor of the strikers' paper. He tells Bunney he is too soft to do what he would like to do, stand with the strikers. That same day, news comes from Washington that because of the war the demands of the men will be granted and Bunney is very happy.

II

SUCH was the way of Bunney's initiation into the adult life.

Gone were the days of happy innocence when he could be content to sit holding hands with Rosie Taltor. "Holding hands" was now walking on a slippery ledge, over a dark abyss where pleasure and pain were so mingled you could hardly tell them apart. Bunney was frightened by the storm of emotion which seized upon him, and still more by the behavior of the girl in his arms; a kind of frenzy shook her, she clung to him in a convulsion of excitement, half sobbing, half laughing, with little cries as of an animal in pain. And Bunney must share this delirium, she would not have it otherwise, she was furious in her exactions, the mistress of these dark rites, and he must obey her will. The first time, the boy was overwhelmed by the realization of what he had done, but she clung to him, whispering, "Oh, Bunney, don't be ashamed! No, no! I won't let you be ashamed! Why haven't we got a right to be happy? Oh, please, please, be happy!" So he had to promise, and do his best.

"Oh, Bunney, you are such a sweet lover! And we are going to have such good times." This was her crooning song, wrapped in his arms, there under the spring-time moon, which is the same in California as everywhere else in the world. And when the chill of the California night began to creep into their bones, they could hardly tear themselves apart, but all the way over the dunes they walked arm in arm, kissing as they went. "Oh, Bunney, it was bold and bad of me, but tell me you forgive me, tell me you're glad I did it!" It appeared to be his duty to comfort her.

Driving back to Beach City they talked about this adventure. Bunney hadn't thought much about sex, he had no philosophy ready at hand, but Eunice had hers, and told it to him simply and frankly. The old people taught you a lot of rubbish about it, and then they sneaked off and lived differently, and why should you let yourself be fooled by silly "don'ts"? Love was all right if you were decent about it, and when you had found out that you didn't have to have any babies, why must you bother to get married? Most married people were miserable anyhow, and if the young people could find a way to be happy, it was up to them, and what the old folks didn't know wouldn't hurt them.

Did Bunney see anything wrong with that? Bunney answered that he didn't; the reason he had been "such an old prude," was just that he hadn't got to know Eunice. She said that men were supposed not to care for a girl who made advances to them; therefore, she added with her flash of mischief, it would be up to Bunney to make some advances from now on. He said he would do so, and would have started at once, only Eunice was driving at forty-some miles an hour, and it would be better to hurt her feelings than to upset the car.

Were there other girls like Eunice, Bunney wanted to know, and she said there were plenty, and named a few, and Bunney was surprised and a little shocked, because some of them were prominent in class affairs, and decorous-seeming. Eunice told him about their ways, and it was a good deal like a secret society, without any officers or formal ritual, but with a strict code none the less. They called themselves "the Zulus," these bold spirits who had dared to do as they pleased; they kept one another's secrets faithfully, and helped the younger ones to that knowledge which was so essential to happiness. The old guarded this knowledge jealously—how to keep from having babies, and what to do if you got "caught." There was a secret lore about the art of love, and books that you bought in certain stores, or found stowed away behind other books in your father's den. Such volumes would be passed about and read by scores.

It was a new ethical code that these young people were making for themselves, without any help from their parents. Eunice did not know, of course, that she was doing anything so imposing as that; she just talked about her feelings, and what she liked and what she feared. Was it right to love this way or that? And what did Bunney think about the possibility of loving two girls at the same time? Claire Reynolds said you couldn't, but Billy Rosen said you could, and they were wrangling all the time. But Mary Blake got along quite happily with two boys who loved her and had agreed not to be jealous. This was a new world into which Bunney was being introduced, and he asked a lot of questions, and could not help blushing at some of Eunice's matter-of-fact replies.

Bunney crept into the house at two o'clock in the morning, and no member of the family was the wiser. But he was equally as late the next night, and the next—had he not promised Eunice to "make the advances"? So of course the family realized that something was up, and it was interesting to see their reactions. Aunt Emma and Grandma were in a terrible "state," but they could not say why—such was the handicap the old generation imposed upon themselves. They both went to Dad, but could only talk about late hours and their effect on a boy's health. And Dad himself could not do much more. When Bunney said that he had been taking Eunice Hoyt driving, Dad asked about her, was she a "nice girl"? Bunney answered that she was the treasurer of the girl's basketball team, and her father was Mr. Hoyt, whom Dad knew, and she had her own car and had even tried to pay for the supper. So there could be no idea that Bunney was being "vamped," and all Dad said was, "Take it easy, son, don't try to live your whole life in a couple of weeks."

Also there was Bunney's sister, and that was curious. Had some underground message come to Bertie, through connections with the "Zulus"? All that she said was, "I'm glad you've consented to take an interest in something beside oil and strikers for a change." But behind that sentence lay such an ocean of calm feminine knowledge! Bunney was started upon a new train of thought. Could it be that late hours meant the same thing for his sister that they had suddenly come to mean for him? Bertie was supposed to be dancing; and did she always come directly home, or did she also park by the wayside? Bunney had got over being shocked by the parking of Eunice's car, but it took him longer to get used to the idea of the parking of his sister's car. He began to notice, as he drove along the highways in the evening—what a great number of parked cars there were!

(To Be Continued.)